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CHRONOLOGICAL AND GENEALOGICAL TABLES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

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IMPORTANT BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE ROMAN PERIOD.

Name.	Date.	British Commander.	Roman Commander.	Results.
CAER CARADOC (Shropshire).	50	Caractacus	Ostorius Scapula.....	The Silures defeated. Caractacus, who escaped, was afterwards delivered up to the Romans by his stepmother, the queen of the Brigantes.
(Site of the battle not known).	61	Boadicea, queen of the Iceni.	Suetonius Paulinus	Romans gained a decisive victory. Tacitus estimates the British loss at 80,000.
Near the Grampians (Ardoch Moor, Perthshire?).	84	Galgacus	Julius Agricola	Romans victorious: 10,000 Caledonians and about 400 Romans are said to have been slain.

IMPORTANT BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE SAXON PERIOD.

Name.	Date.	Commander or Commanders.	Opposing Commander or Commanders.	Results.
AYLESFORD (Kent)	455	Hengist; Horsa (Saxons).	Vortigern (Briton).....	Saxons victorious. Horsa slain.
CRAYFORD (Kent)	457	Hengist; Æsc	British leaders	Saxons victorious. Kent abandoned to the invaders.
WIPPEDS-FLEET	465	Hengist; Æsc	British leaders	Saxons victorious. Twelve native chieftains slain.
MERCREDSBURN.....	485	Ælla	British leaders	Saxons victorious.
CERDICSFORD (Charford, Hants).	519	Cerdic	British leaders	Saxons victorious. Kingdom of Wessex founded.
MOUNT BADON (some say Bath, but more probably Badbury, Dorset).	520	Cerdic	Arthur.....	British victorious. Saxon progress checked for several years.
DEORHAM (near Marshfield, Gloucestershire?).	577	Cuthwine; Ceawlin ...	Commail; Condidan; Farinmail.	Saxons victorious. This battle appears to have decided the fate of Southern Britain.
WODNESBEORH (Wanborough, near Swindon, Wilts).	591	Ceawlin		Ceawlin defeated and expelled from his kingdom by his own subjects, aided by Angles and Britons.
HEATHFIELD (Hatfield Chase, West Riding).	633	Edwin, king of Northumbria.	Penda, king of Mercia; Cadwallader, king of North Wales.	Edwin defeated and slain.
MASERFIELD (near Oswestry?).	642	Oswald, king of Northumbria.	Penda, king of Mercia ...	Oswald defeated and slain.
WINWIDFIELD (near Leeds).	655	Oswy, king of Northumbria.	Penda, king of Mercia ...	Penda defeated and slain. Thirty men of royal race fell with him.
BURFORD (Oxfordshire).....	752	Cuthred, king of Wessex.	Ethelbald, king of Mercia.	Cuthred victorious. This victory freed Wessex from the ascendency of Mercia.
ELLANDUNE (Wilton, Wilts).	823	Egbert, king of Wessex.	Beornwulf, king of Mercia.	Egbert victorious. Many of the Mercians slain.
HENGSTON HILL (Cornwall).	835	Egbert, king of Wessex	British and Danish leaders.	Egbert gained a decisive victory. The Danes (or Northmen) fled to their ships.
OCKLEY (Surrey)	851	Ethelwulf, king of Wessex; Ethelbald, his son.	Danish leaders	Saxons victorious. The Danish loss said to have been greater than they had ever experienced in any of the countries they had invaded.
ASHDOWN (Berks).....	871	Ethelred, king of Wessex; Alfred, his brother	Bagseg; Halfdene (Danes).	Saxons victorious. Bagseg and other chiefs slain.
MERTON (Berks?)	871	Ethelred; Alfred	Danish leaders	A very sanguinary battle: Saxons victorious great part of the day, but the Danes kept possession of the field.
ETHANDUNE (near Chippenham, Wilts).	878	Alfred, king of Wessex	Gothrun (Dane).....	Saxons gained a decisive victory.
FARNHAM (Surrey)	894	Alfred; Edward, his son	Danish leaders	Saxons victorious. The booty of the Danes fell into their hands.
BRUNANBURH.....	937	Athelstan, king of England.	Anlaf (Dane); Constantine, king of Scotland.	Confederates experienced a disastrous defeat. Many thousands of them slain.
ASSANDUN (Ashdown, Essex?).	1016	Edmund Ironside	Canute (Dane)	Canute victorious. The Saxon chronicler says all the nobility of English race were slain there.
STAMFORD BRIDGE (Yorkshire).	1066 Sept. 25.	Harold II.	Harald Hardrada, king of Norway; Tostig, brother of Harold II.	Harold II. victorious. Tostig and the king of Norway slain. One of the most sanguinary battles recorded in our annals.
HASTINGS	1066 Oct. 14.	Harold II.	William, duke of Normandy.	Normans victorious, but they lost one-fourth of their army: Harold slain. One of the decisive battles of the world.

WARS WITH SCOTLAND IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD I., EDWARD II., AND EDWARD III.

The wars with Scotland, in the Edwardian period, arose out of the disputed succession to the throne of that realm. In 1290, Queen Margaret, a child about seven years old, died, and there were three principal competitors for the throne—John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and John Hastings (*see genealogical table*). Edward I. was requested to investigate the pretensions of the several claimants, but before proceeding to do so, he demanded and obtained from the competitors an acknowledgment of his right of *superiority* over Scotland as *lord paramount*. He then, in accordance with the decision of a parliament of the two nations, conferred the crown on Baliol, who did homage to him as *feudal lord* (1292). Following the feudal usage, Edward summoned Baliol to his court on several occasions to answer appeals made by his subjects against the legality of his judgments; but this assertion of superiority was reluctantly submitted to by the Scots; and, in 1295, Baliol was induced to enter into a treaty with France, and, the next year, to engage in war with England. Scotland, however, was quickly subdued; Baliol resigned his crown; and Edward took possession of the kingdom (1296). A few years later, Robert Bruce, grandson of the competitor, assumed the title of king, and, after some serious checks and strange adventures, gained an important victory over the English. The death of Edward I. prevented a vigorous prosecution of the war; and, in 1314, his son suffered a disastrous defeat. The independence of Scotland was fully recognized by England early in the reign of Edward III. Robert Bruce died in 1329, leaving an infant son, David II.; and, a regency being established, Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, made a successful attempt to seize the sceptre, which he wielded less than three months. Edward III. now openly espoused his cause, defeated the Scots, and re-established him on the throne (1333); but his subserviency to the English made him obnoxious to the people, who soon renounced their allegiance. The Scottish invasion in 1346 was undertaken partly through suggestion of the king of France, but chiefly from a desire for plunder and revenge.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Scottish Commander or Commanders.	Results.
		Edward I.		
Berwick. S.*	1296	Edward I.	Sir William Douglas, governor.	Town taken by the English (March 30).
Dunbar	1296 April 27.	Earl of Surrey (John Warenne).	Earl of Buchan; Earl of Lenox; Earl of Marre.	English gained a decisive victory. The Scottish loss estimated at from ten to twenty thousand.
Cambuskenneth (near Stirling).	1297 Sept. 10.	Earl of Surrey	Sir William Wallace	English completely routed. Scottish writers say that half the English army perished.
Falkirk	1298 July 22.	Edward I.	Sir William Wallace	English victorious. Some say 20,000, others 40,000, of the Scots slain.
Roslin (Stirlingshire)	1303 Feb 24.	John de Segrave	John Comyn; Simon Fraser.	English retired, and the Scots fairly claimed the victory.
Stirling. S.	1304	Edward I.	Sir William Oliphant, governor.	Castle surrendered to the English (July 20).
Methven (Perthshire)	1306 June 19	Earl of Pembroke (Aymer de Valence).	Robert Bruce	Scots utterly defeated. Bruce not long after had to leave the country, and concealed himself in the isle of Rathlin.
Loudon Hill (Ayrshire)	1307 May 10.	Earl of Pembroke	Robert Bruce	Bruce, having returned, defeated the English.
		Edward II.		
Stirling. S.	1313-4	Philip de Mowbray, governor.	Sir Edward Bruce (brother of Robert Bruce).	Surrendered to the Scots immediately after the battle of Bannockburn.
Bannockburn (Stirlingsh.)	1314 June 24.	Edward II.	Robert Bruce	Scots gained a great victory. 30,000 of the English are said to have perished. Independence of Scotland secured.
		Edward III.		
Berwick. S.	1333	Edward III.	Sir William Keith, governor.	Surrendered to the English the day after the battle of Halidon Hill.
Halidon Hill (near Berwick).	1333 July 19.	Edward III.	Sir Archibald Douglas, regent of Scotland.	Scots routed with tremendous slaughter: the loss said to have been greater than in any former defeat.
Nevil's Cross (near Durham).	1346 Oct. 17.	Lord Henry Percy; Lord Ralph Nevil	David II.; Earl of Moray.	Scots vanquished. David captured, and 15,000 of his soldiers slain.

* S. = Siege.

WARS WITH FRANCE IN THE REIGNS OF EDWARD III., HENRY V., AND HENRY VI.

The war with France, in the reign of Edward III., originated in prosecution of his claim to the French crown. Louis X., Philip V., and Charles IV., had died in succession without male issue; and as, by an ancient interpretation of the Salic law, females were excluded from the throne, Philip of Valois, the cousin-german of these sovereigns, was unanimously chosen king. Edward III., who was the son of their sister, Isabella, maintained that, though females were excluded, such incapacity did not apply to their male issue; but even if such had been the case, the grandson of Louis X.—Charles of Navarre, born in 1332—had superior pretensions (*see genealogical table*). Edward made no active preparations till about the year 1338; and after the campaign of 1340, it is not improbable that he would have abandoned the enterprise, had it not been for a revolution in Brittany, which afforded him a favourable opportunity of again taking up arms. The war of Henry V., though undertaken with spirit, and carried to a triumphant issue, was utterly unjustifiable, since even if Edward III.'s claim had been good, Henry was not his representative and heir.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal French Commander or Commanders.	Results.
		EDWARD III.		
Off Sluys. N.* (Province of Zealand, Holland).	1340 June 24.	Edward III.	Hugh Quieret; Peter Bahuchet.	English achieved a great victory; 30,000 of the French are said to have perished.
Bergerac. S. (On the Dordogne).	1345	Earl of Derby (Henry Plantagenet).	Count of Lisle	English captured the town (August).
AUBEROCHE (Perigord).....	1345 Oct. 22.	Earl of Derby.....	Count of Lisle	English victorious: many of the French nobility taken prisoners.
CRESSY (Picardy)	1346 Aug. 22.	Edward III.	Philip VI.	English gained a great victory, in spite of the disparity of numbers. More than 30,000 of the French slain.
Calais. S.	1346-7	Edward III.	John de Vienne, governor.	Town surrendered after a siege of eleven months (Aug. 4).
POICTIERS (Poitou)	1356 Sept. 19.	Edward, the Black Prince.	John II.	English victorious against great odds. John II. and many nobles captured.
Limoges. S. (Limousin).	1370	Edward, the Black Prince.	Hugh de la Roche; John de Villemur.	Town taken by the English, and burnt to the ground. 3,000 men, women, and children massacred.
		HENRY V.		
Harfleur. S.	1415	Henry V.	Sire d'Estouteville; Sire de Gaucourt.	Town capitulated to the English after a siege of five weeks (Sept. 22).
AGINCOURT (Picardy)	1415 Oct. 25.	Henry V.	Constable of France (Charles d'Albret).	French, though at least six to one, disastrously defeated. Among the slain were seven near relatives of King Charles, and 8,000 knights and esquires.
Rouen. S.	1418-9	Henry V.	Alain Blanchard, captain of the city militia, the most active leader.	City surrendered after a siege of nearly six months (Jan. 19). Blanchard executed.
BEAUGÉ (Anjou)	1421 Mar. 22.	Duke of Clarence (Thomas, brother of Henry V.).	Earl of Buchan; Sire la Fayette.	English defeated, and Clarence slain.
		HENRY VI.		
CREVANT OR YONNE (Burgundy).	1423 July 31.	Earl of Salisbury (Thomas Montacute).	Earl of Buchan; Marshal of Severac.	English victorious: the Scottish auxiliaries nearly annihilated.
VERNEUIL (Normandy).....	1424 Aug. 17.	Duke of Bedford (John, brother of Henry V.).	Earl of Douglas; Earl of Buchan.	English gained a decisive victory. Douglas and Buchan slain.
MONTARGIS (Orleanois) ...	1427	Earl of Warwick (Richard Beauchamp).	Bastard of Orleans (afterwards Count of Dunois).	A battle fought to raise the siege. French victorious, and the English withdrew.
Orleans. S.....	1428-9	Earl of Salisbury; on his death the Earl of Suffolk (William de la Pole).	Bastard of Orleans; Joan of Arc.	English compelled to raise the siege, through the enthusiasm aroused by Joan of Arc (May 8).
ROUVRAI (Orleanois) (Battle of Herrings).	1429 Feb. 12.	Sir John Fastolf.....	Count of Clermont; Bastard of Orleans.	English victorious. This battle fought during the siege of Orleans.
PATAY (Orleanois).....	1429 June 18.	Lord Talbot (John Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury); Lord Scales (Thomas de Scales); Sir John Fastolf.	La Hire; Saintrailles; Joan of Arc.	English defeated. Talbot and Scales taken prisoners.
Harfleur. S.	1440	Lord Talbot; Earl of Somerset (Edmund Beaufort, afterwards Duke of Somerset).	John d'Estouteville	French capitulated.
Rouen. S.	1449	Duke of Somerset (Edmund); Earl of Shrewsbury.	Count of Dunois.....	English capitulated (Nov. 4).
CHATILLON (Perigord)	1453 July 23.	Earl of Shrewsbury ...	Count of Penthièvre	English, who fought to save the town, defeated. Shrewsbury and his son slain.

* N. = Naval Battle.

WARS OF THE ROSES.

The wars of the Roses were so called because the heraldic badges of the rival Houses of Lancaster and York were, respectively, a red and a white rose. On the dethronement of Richard II., Edmund, earl of March, great-grandson of Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III., was entitled to the crown; but his pretensions were passed over in silence, and Henry IV., son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of the same monarch, was acknowledged king. He, as well as Henry V., swayed the sceptre without opposition; and the Lancastrian dynasty was so well established, that the accession of Henry VI., an infant a few months old, was fully acquiesced in; and though this prince, on reaching manhood, proved to be very feeble in character, it was not till his reign had lasted for nearly thirty years that his right was called in question. About this time, Richard, duke of York, began secretly to feel his way to the throne. But his attempts to secure political ascendency were resisted by Queen Margaret, and by Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, one of Henry's kinsmen. The birth of a son to the king, in 1453, frustrated the designs of Richard; but as Henry, not long after, fell into a state of mental as well as physical incapacity, the Duke was admitted into the cabinet; and his rival, Somerset, was committed to prison. Early in 1455, Henry recovered both his health and the use of his reason, put an end to the protectorate conferred on the Duke of York by parliament, and released his opponent. Richard, in the ensuing summer, took up arms professedly against Somerset, and gained a victory at St. Alban's, where the latter was slain. The unfortunate king fell into the hands of the Yorkists; and the claims of Richard were soon brought openly before the public; but in 1456 the Lancastrian party regained their power, and maintained it till the war broke out anew in 1459. Constitutional writers are agreed that, though Richard's hereditary right was preferable to that of Henry, the latter was, unquestionably, lawful monarch of England, seeing that he held the crown by virtue of repeated parliamentary enactments, confirmed by the general consent of the nation, and by the oaths of allegiance taken by the members of the rival family.

Name.	Date.	Principal Lancastrian Commander or Commanders.	Principal Yorkist Commander or Commanders.	Results.
		HENRY VI.		
ST. ALBAN'S (Herts)	1455 May 22.	Henry VI.; Duke of Somerset (Edmund Beaufort); Duke of Buckingham (Humphrey Stafford).	Earl of Salisbury (Richard Neville); his son the Earl of Warwick (Richard Neville); Richard, duke of York.	Yorkists victorious. Henry VI. taken, and Somerset slain: the total loss amounted to about six score.
BLOREHEATH (Staffordshire).	1459 Sept. 23.	Lord Audley (James Touchet).	Earl of Salisbury	Yorkists victorious. Audley and more than 2,000 Lancastrians slain.
NORTHAMPTON	1460 July 10.	Duke of Buckingham...	Earl of Warwick; Edward, earl of March (afterwards Edward IV.).	Yorkists victorious. Buckingham, with 300 knights and gentlemen, slain. Henry VI. fell into the hands of the victors.
WAKEFIELD GREEN (Yorkshire).	1460 Dec. 31.	Duke of Somerset (Henry Beaufort).	Richard, duke of York; Earl of Salisbury.	Lancastrians victorious. York slain, and Salisbury beheaded: more than 2,000 of their followers perished.
MORTIMER'S CROSS (Herefordshire).	1461 Feb. 2.	Earl of Pembroke (Jasper Tudor).	Edward, duke of York (afterwards Edward IV.).	Yorkists victorious. Royalists lost about 4,000 men. Owen Tudor, father of Pembroke, taken and decapitated.
ST. ALBAN'S	1461 Feb. 17.	Queen Margaret	Earl of Warwick; Duke of Norfolk (John Mowbray).	Lancastrians victorious, and the king rescued. The total loss about 2,300 men.
		EDWARD IV.		
TOWTON (Yorkshire)	1461 Mar. 29.	Duke of Somerset	Edward IV.	Yorkists victorious. Total loss 38,000. Henry VI. and Margaret fled to Scotland.
HEDGELEY MOOR (Northumberland).	1464 Apr. 25.	Sir Ralph Percy	Lord Montacute (John Neville, brother of Warwick).	Yorkists victorious. Percy slain.
HEXHAM (Northumberland).	1464 May 15.	Duke of Somerset	Lord Montacute.....	Yorkists victorious. Somerset taken and beheaded.
EDGECOTE (near Banbury, Oxfordshire).	1469 July 26.	Sir John Conyers; Henry, son of Lord Fitzhugh.	Earl of Pembroke (William Herbert).	This battle resulted from the rivalry of the Nevilles and the Woodvilles. The troops, supporting the former, victorious. The queen's father and brother, as well as Pembroke, taken and beheaded.
STAMFORD (Lincolnshire) ...	1470 Mar. 12.	Sir Robert Welles	Edward IV.	Yorkists victorious.
BARNET (Herts).....	1471 Apr. 14.	Earl of Warwick (Richard Neville).	Edward IV.	Yorkists victorious. Warwick slain. The number who fell doubtful.
TEWKESBURY (Gloucestershire).	1471 May 4.	Duke of Somerset (Edmund Beaufort).	Edward IV.	Yorkists victorious. Somerset and Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., put to death. About 3,000 Lancastrians fell.
		RICHARD III.		
BOSWORTH (Leicestershire).	1485 Aug. 22.	Earl of Richmond (Henry Tudor).	Richard III.	Lancastrians victorious. Richard III. and about 3,000 of his followers slain in the battle. Richmond declared king.

From the beginning of his reign Charles I. exhibited a love of arbitrary power; and the spirited conduct of the patriots in parliament led him to dissolve three of these assemblies within four years. He then determined to dispense with them altogether, and persisted in this resolve for more than ten years, during which time the fundamental principles of the constitution were continually violated. The attempt to force a book of canons and a liturgy on the Scots (1637) led to such energetic action on their part, that the king ultimately endeavoured to coerce them by force of arms—a measure in which he signally failed. With a view to obtain supplies, he called a fourth parliament in April, 1640, which he dissolved after a short sitting of three weeks; but the occupation of the northern counties by a Scottish army, with which he was unable to cope, left him no alternative but to summon another parliament. This celebrated assembly met in November, 1640, and with remarkable celerity rectified most of the abuses in church and state; the members arraigned and condemned the Earl of Strafford, the chief minister of the crown, whose death-warrant Charles signed, though with reluctance; and they induced him to agree to an act which provided that the parliament should not be dissolved without the consent of both houses. Hitherto there had been no strong difference of opinion in the commons, but when, late in 1641, the popular leaders introduced a "remonstrance on the state of the nation," which was to be presented to the king, and published for the obvious purpose of preventing any serious reaction in the public mind, the more moderate members resolutely opposed the proceeding; and the remonstrance was carried by only eleven votes. It is certain that, if Charles had been prudent, and desirous of reigning constitutionally, he might have gradually rallied a decided majority of the people around him at this time; but his ill-advised, and altogether illegal, attempt to arrest five distinguished members of the commons, on a charge of treason, proved that he intended to resort to extreme measures, and to crush, if possible, the power of parliament. Hence we may regard this attempt as the real cause of the civil war, for the peremptory demand of the commons that the command of the militia should be vested in persons of their own nomination—a manifest invasion of the royal prerogative, and the great question that led both parties to take up arms—sprung from the suspicion entertained by the leaders of the commons, that the king would seize the earliest favourable opportunity of recovering his lost authority by strength of arms.

Name.	Date.	Royalist Commander or Commanders.	Parliamentary Commander or Commanders.	Results.
		CHARLES I.		
EDGEHILL (Warwickshire) .	1642 Oct. 23.	Charles I.; Prince Rupert; Earl of Lindsey (Robert Bertie).	Earl of Essex (Robert Devereux).	Indecisive. Lindsey mortally wounded. The total loss said to have been about 5,000. Some reduce it to a quarter of that number.
BRENTFORD (Middlesex) ...	1642 Nov. 12.	Prince Rupert	Colonel Denzil Hollis ...	Royalists victorious.
BRADOCK DOWN (Cornwall).	1643 Jan. 19.	Sir Ralph Hopton	——— Ruthven, governor of Plymouth.	Royalists victorious.
HOPTON HEATH (near Stafford).	1643 Mar. 19.	Earl of Northampton (Spencer Compton).	Sir John Gell; Sir William Brereton.	Royalists victorious, but Northampton slain.
Reading. S.	1643	Sir Arthur Aston, succeeded by Colonel Fielding.	Earl of Essex	Town capitulated to Essex at the end of ten days (April 27).
STRATTON (Cornwall)	1643 May 16.	Sir Ralph Hopton	Earl of Stamford (Henry Grey); General Chudleigh.	Royalists victorious: 300 of the parliamentarians killed, and 1,700 made prisoners.
WAKEFIELD	1643 May 21.	General Goring (George)	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Parliamentarians victorious.
CHALGROVE FIELD (near Oxford).	1643 June 18.	Prince Rupert	John Hampden	Royalists victorious. Hampden mortally wounded.
ATHERTON MOOR (Yorkshire).	1643 June 30.	Marquess of Newcastle (William Cavendish).	Lord Fairfax (Ferdinando); Sir Thomas Fairfax.	Parliamentarians completely routed.
LANSDOWN (near Bath).....	1643 July 5.	Prince Maurice	Sir William Waller	Indecisive, but the advantage lay with the royalists: great loss on both sides.
ROUNDWAY DOWN (near Devizes).	1643 July 13.	Lord Wilmot (Henry) .	Sir William Waller	Royalists gained a decisive victory.
Bristol. S.	1643	Prince Rupert.....	Nathaniel Fiennes	The suburbs taken by storm, and the city then capitulated to Rupert. The latter lost 500 men in the assault (July 27).
GAINSBOROUGH (Lincolnshire).	1643 July 31.	General Cavendish.....	Colonel Oliver Cromwell..	Parliamentarians victorious, and Cavendish slain.
Gloucester. S.	1643	Charles I.	General Massey	The siege raised by Essex (Sept. 5).
NEWBURY (Berks).....	1643 Sept. 20.	Charles I.; Prince Rupert.	Earl of Essex	Parliamentarians victorious. The Earls of Carnarvon and Sunderland, and Lord Falkland, slain on the royalist side.
WINCEBY (near Horncastle, Lincolnshire).	1643 Oct. 11.	Sir John Henderson ...	Earl of Manchester (Edward Montague); Colonel Cromwell.	Royalists routed.
NANTWICH (Cheshire)	1644 Jan. 25.	Lord Byron (John) ...	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Royalists defeated; many of them entered the ranks of the parliamentarians.
CHERYTON DOWN (near Alresford, Hants).	1644 Mar. 29.	Lord Hopton (Ralph) .	Sir William Waller	Parliamentarians victorious.
SELBY (Yorkshire).....	1644 Apr. 11.	Colonel Bellasis	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Royalists totally routed.
CROPREDY BRIDGE (Oxfordshire).	1644 June 29.	Charles I.; Earl of Cleveland (Thomas Wentworth).	Sir William Waller	The advantage lay with the royalists.

CIVIL WARS (*continued*).

Name.	Date.	Royalist Commander or Commanders.	Parliamentary Commander or Commanders.	Results.
Marston Moor (Yorkshire).	1644 July 2.	Prince Rupert; Marquess of Newcastle.	Earl of Leven (Alexander Lealey); Sir T. Fairfax; General Cromwell.	Parliamentarians gained a decisive victory: 1,500 prisoners and all the artillery taken. The success greatly due to Cromwell.
Newbury	1644 Oct. 27.	Charles I.	Earl of Manchester; General Cromwell.	Indecisive, but the parliamentarians seem to have had the advantage.
Naseby (Northamptonshire).	1645 June 14.	Charles I.; Prince Rupert; Sir Marmaduke Langdale.	Sir Thomas Fairfax; General Cromwell; General Henry Ireton.	Parliamentary victory. About 5,000 royalists killed or taken. This battle decided the first civil war.
Langport (Somersetshire)..	1645 July 10.	Lord Goring (George) .	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Royalists defeated: 300 of them killed, and 1,400 taken prisoners.
Bridgewater. S.	1645	Colonel Edmund Windham, governor.	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Outer town taken by storm, on which the governor capitulated: the garrison, 2,600 in number, made prisoners of war (July 23).
Bristol. S.	1645	Prince Rupert	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Town capitulated to Fairfax after a few days' siege (Sept. 11).
Rowton Heath (near Chester).	1645 Sept. 24.	Sir Marmaduke Langdale.	Colonel Poyntz; Colonel Jones.	Royalists defeated: 600 slain, and more than 1,000 taken prisoners.
Pembroke. S......	1648	Colonel Poyer.....	General Cromwell	Town and castle surrendered to Cromwell after a six weeks' siege (July 11).
Preston	1648 Aug. 17.	Duke of Hamilton (James); Sir Marmaduke Langdale.	General Cromwell; General John Lambert.	Parliamentarians victorious.
Colchester. S.	1648	Earl of Norwich (George Goring); Lord Capel (Arthur).	Sir Thomas Fairfax	Colchester surrendered to Fairfax eleven days after the battle of Preston, the siege having lasted more than two months (Aug. 28).
		Commonwealth.		
Rathmines (near Dublin) .	1649 Aug. 2.	Marquess of Ormond (James Butler).	Colonel Michael Jones ...	Parliamentary victory: 3,000 royalists slain, and 2,000 taken prisoners.
Drogheda. S......	1649	Sir Arthur Aston, governor.	General Cromwell	Town taken by storm: a large number put to the sword (Sept. 11).
Wexford. S.	1649	Colonel David Sinnott, governor.	General Cromwell	Town taken by storm; loss of the enemy estimated by Cromwell at near 2,000 (Oct. 11).
Corbiesdale (Fifeshire) ...	1650 Apr. 27.	Marquess of Montrose (James Graham).	Colonel Strachan	Montrose defeated by a Scottish force, and captured, shortly after, and hung at Edinburgh.
Dunbar	1650 Sept. 3.	General David Lesley...	General Cromwell	Parliamentary victory: 3,000 Scots slain, and 10,000 taken prisoners.
Near Wigan	1651 Aug. 25.	Earl of Derby (James Stanley).	Colonel Robert Lilburne..	Royalists defeated.
Worcester	1651 Sept. 3.	Charles II.	General Cromwell	Royalists defeated: 3,000 of them slain, and a still larger number captured. Duke of Hamilton (William) mortally wounded.
Limerick. S.	1651	Hugh O'Neil	General Ireton	Town surrendered to Ireton after a protracted siege (Oct. 27).

BATTLES FOUGHT BY THE MARQUESS OF MONTROSE (JAMES GRAHAM) IN BEHALF OF CHARLES I.

Name.	Date.	Commander of the Covenanters.	Results.
Tippermuir (near Perth)...	1644 Sept. 1.	Lord Elcho.....	Covenanters completely defeated.
Aberdeen	1644 Sept. 11.	Lord Burleigh	Royalists gained the victory.
Inverlochy (Invernessshire).	1645 Feb. 2.	Marquess of Argyle (Archibald Campbell).	Royalists routed the covenanters.
Auldearn (near Inverness).	1645 May 9.	General Hurry	Royalists victorious.
Alford (Aberdeenshire) ...	1645 July 2.	General Baillie	Royalists victorious: most of the infantry of the covenanters slain.
Kilsyth (Stirlingshire).....	1645 Aug. 15.	General Baillie	Royalists completely routed the covenanters, 5,000 of whom are said to have been slain in the pursuit. This victory made Montrose, for the time, master of Scotland.
Philiphaugh (near Selkirk).	1645 Sept. 13.	General David Lealey..	Royalists surprised, and thoroughly defeated.

WARS IN THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III.

The aggressive policy of Louis XIV. induced William III. to organize a powerful coalition, the object of which was to humble the despotic pride and authority of that monarch, and to restore the balance of power in Europe. The members of this confederacy were the Empire, England, Holland, Spain, and, subsequently, Savoy; and the war commenced in 1689. The English people were especially irritated against Louis because he aided James II. in his attempt to regain his forfeited crown, for they knew that, in the then condition of affairs, the restoration of James would make England altogether dependent on France.

The battles fought by James and his supporters are included in the following table.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of the Opposing Forces.	Results.
Londonderry. S.	1689	Rev. George Walker; Major Henry Baker (governors).	James II.; Count of Rosen; General Maumont: afterwards Maumont, on whose death Richard Hamilton took the command. He was superseded by Rosen.	On account of the resolute resistance of the inhabitants, the siege was turned into a blockade; and they suffered great privations: they were relieved by an expedition sent out under General Kirke. This siege, the most celebrated in our annals, lasted 105 days (July 31).
KILLIECRANKIE (Perthshire).	1689 July 27.	General Mackay.....	Viscount Dundee (Graham of Claverhouse).	Mackay defeated, but, as Dundee was slain, the disaster was not considered serious.
NEWTON BUTLER (Fermanagh).	1689 July 30.	Colonel Wolseley; Colonel Berry.	Viscount Mountcashel (Justin Macarthy).	Royalists victorious: 1,500 of the vanquished party slain, and 400 taken prisoners. The victors had 20 killed and 50 wounded.
Beachy Head. N.	1690 June 30.	Earl of Torrington (Arthur Herbert); Admiral Evertsen (Dutch).	Count of Tourville (French admiral).	French victorious: the Dutch fought very bravely, but the English took little part in the battle.
The BOYNE (near Drogheda).	1690 July 1.	William III.; Duke of Schomberg (Frederick).	James II.; Count of Lauzun; Richard Hamilton.	Royalists victorious. Loss small on both sides. 1,500 of the Irish and 500 of the victors fell. Schomberg slain. James watched the battle from a safe distance, and fled as soon as he saw it was going against him.
Limerick. S.	1690	William III.	General Sarsfield	Siege unsuccessful, mainly from the want of artillery, which Sarsfield surprised before its arrival at the camp. Siege raised Aug. 29.
Cork. S.	1690	Earl of Marlborough (John Churchill).	Colonel M'Ellicut	Taken by the English in two days (Sept. 28).
Kinsale. S. (Cork)	1690	Earl of Marlborough ...	Sir Edward Scot	Capitulated to the English after a siege of a few days (Oct. 15).
Mons. S. (Province of Hainault, Belgium).	1691	.....	Louis XIV.; Marshal de Vauban.	Capitulated to the French (April).
Athlone. S. (Partly in Westmeath, partly in Roscommon).	1691	General Ginkell	General St. Ruth; Earl of Tyrconnel (Richard Talbot).	Captured by the English after a siege of ten days (June 30).
AGHRIM (Galway).....	1691 July 12.	General Ginkell	General St. Ruth	Royalists victorious. St. Ruth and probably 7,000 Irish fell: 600 of the conquerors were killed, and about 1,000 wounded.
Limerick. S.	1691	General Ginkell	General D'Usson; General Sarsfield.	Irish capitulated after a siege of about five weeks (Oct. 3).
La Hogue. N. (Normandy).	1692 May 19.	Admiral Russel	Count of Tourville.....	English gained a very decisive victory. French fled.
Namur. S. (Belgium) ...	1692	Baron of Cohorn assisted in the defence.	Louis XIV.; Marshal de Vauban.	Town surrendered on the eighth day of the siege, and the citadel about three weeks after (June).
STEINKIRK (Province of Hainault, Belgium).	1692 July 24.	William III.	Duke of Luxemburg	French victorious. Each army lost about 7,000 killed and wounded. William had attempted to surprise the enemy.
Near *Lagos.* N. (Portugal).	1693 June 17.	Sir George Rooke	Count of Tourville.....	Rooke attacked by a greatly superior fleet, and defeated: he lost four men-of-war and a large number of merchantmen that he was convoying.
LANDEN, or NEERWINDEN (Province of Liège, Belgium).	1693 July 29.	William III.	Duke of Luxemburg	French victorious. They had nearly 80,000, the allies 50,000, on the field. The English estimated the loss at about 10,000 on each side—the French theirs at 8,000, that of the allies at 12,000.
Namur. S.	1695	William III.	Marquess of Boufflers ...	Town surrendered to allies after a month's siege, and the castle about three weeks after (Aug. 26).

WAR OF THE SUCCESSION IN SPAIN.

The war with France, in the reign of Anne, arose out of the disputed succession to the Spanish throne. In 1698, the king of Spain, Charles II., had become so enfeebled that his death appeared imminent, and as he had no issue, the question of the succession assumed a serious importance. Among those who laid claim to the crown, were the Dauphin, the emperor Leopold, and the electoral prince of Bavaria; and, judging by pedigree alone, the right of the first was indisputable, as he was the son of Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Philip IV. and sister of Charles II. But such right was invalidated by the renunciation of all pretensions to the Spanish crown made by her and her husband, Louis XIV. of France, on the occasion of their marriage. The claim of the emperor was derived from his mother, Maria Anne, daughter of Philip III., and was barred by no renunciation. The third party was a child, Joseph, son of the elector of Bavaria, by his wife, Maria Antoinette, daughter of the emperor by his first wife, Margaret Theresa, younger sister of Charles II.; and though Joseph's grandmother had, at the time of her marriage, renounced her rights to the Spanish crown, the renunciation was, in some respects, informal, and might be regarded as annulled by the will of Philip IV., which had declared that, in failure of his male issue, she and her descendants would be entitled to the throne. As she and her daughter were dead, their rights devolved on Joseph, whose claim was, perhaps, least questionable, and was certainly least open to political objections. William III., relying on the good faith of Louis XIV., agreed to a partition treaty, by virtue of which, on the death of Charles II., the electoral prince was to have Spain, the Indies, and the Netherlands, while other parts of the realm were conferred on the Dauphin and the archduke Charles, the second son of Leopold; and on the decease of the electoral prince in 1699, a new treaty was concluded, by which it was stipulated that the archduke Charles should succeed to the territories previously assigned to the electoral prince, and that the Milanese, or an equivalent, should be added to the possessions already promised to the Dauphin. Charles II., however, shortly before his death bequeathed his dominions to Philip, duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin; and Louis resolving to accept the will, Philip hastened to secure his new kingdom (1700). The French recognition of the "old pretender" as sovereign of England (on the death of James II. in 1701) aroused in England so strong a cry for war, that William was enabled to form a grand alliance against France, the main purpose of which was to place the archduke Charles on the throne of Spain, and to prevent England from falling into the hands of the pretender. William died before the war commenced.

Name.	Date.	Principal Allied Commander or Commanders.	Principal French Commander or Commanders.	Results.
SCHELLENBERG (near Donauwörth, Bavaria).	1704 July 2.	Duke of Marlborough (John Churchill).	General d'Arco	English victorious. The French lines forced.
Gibraltar. S.	1704	Sir George Rooke; Prince of Hesse Darmstadt.	Don Diego de Salinas, governor (Spanish).	Surrendered to the English after a siege of a few days (July 23).
BLENHEIM (Bavaria).....	1704 Aug. 13.	Duke of Marlborough; Prince Eugene.	Marshal Tallard; Marshal Marsin; Elector of Bavaria.	Allies gained a decisive victory. Total loss of the vanquished in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 40,000. Loss of the allies, 11,000.
Off *Malaga.* N. (Andalusia, Spain).	1704 Aug. 13.	Sir George Rooke	Count of Toulouse	A drawn battle, but the advantage rather with the English.
Barcelona. S. (Spain)..	1705	Earl of Peterborough (Charles Mordaunt); Prince of Hesse Darmstadt.	Don Francisco de Velasco, viceroy; Duke of Popoli (Spanish).	Surrendered to the allies after a siege of a few weeks (Sept.).
RAMILIES (Brabant, Belgium).	1706 May 23.	Duke of Marlborough.	Marshal Villeroy; Elector of Bavaria.	Allies completely victorious. French loss, 13,000; that of the allies, less than 4,000.
ALMANZA (Murcia, Spain)..	1707 Apr. 25.	Earl of Galway (Henry, marquess of Ruvigny, a Huguenot refugee); Marquess of Das Minas.	Duke of Berwick (James, natural son of James II.).	French victorious. One of the most decisive and disastrous battles ever fought; allies lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, nearly their whole army. It decided the fate of Spain.
OUDENARDE (Hainault, Belgium).	1708 July 11.	Duke of Marlborough; Prince Eugene.	Duke of Vendôme; Duke of Burgundy.	Allies gained a decisive victory. French loss, 15,000; that of the allies, 3,000.
St. Philip. S. (Fortress of Port Mahon, Minorca).	1708	General Stanhope	Colonel la Jonquière	Capitulated to the allies after a short siege (Sept. 30). The whole island fell into the hands of the English.
Lille. S. (French Flanders).	1708	Prince Eugene; Duke of Marlborough covered the siege.	Marshal Boufflers	Town capitulated to the allies after a siege of about two months. Citadel surrendered a few weeks later (Dec.). This siege is said to have cost the allies 17,000 men.
Tournay. S. (Hainault).	1709	Duke of Marlborough; Prince Eugene.	M. de Surville, governor..	Town capitulated to allies after a month's siege; the citadel surrendered a month later (Sept. 3).
MALPLAQUET (French Flanders).	1709 Sept. 11.	Duke of Marlborough; Prince Eugene.	Marshal Villars	Allies victorious after a desperate and sanguinary battle. The French were so strongly entrenched that it cost the allies 20,000 men: the vanquished lost 14,000. The object of the French was to prevent the siege of Mons.
Mons. S. (Belgium). ...	1709	Prince of Orange	General Grimaldi	Capitulated to the allies after a siege of about a month (Oct.).
ALMENERA (Aragon, Spain).	1710 July 27.	General Stanhope	King Philip	Allies victorious.
SARAGOSSA (Aragon, Spain).	1710 Aug. 20.	General Stanhope; General Staremberg.	King Philip	Allies victorious.
BRIHUEGA (New Castile, Spain).	1710	General Stanhope	Duke of Vendôme	Allies were surrounded in the town, and after a gallant resistance they capitulated (Dec. 9).
VILLA VICIOSA (New Castile, Spain).	1710 Dec. 10.	General Staremberg ...	Duke of Vendôme	Allies left masters of the field, but both sides claimed the victory.
DENAIN (French Flanders).	1712 July 24.	Earl of Albemarle (Arnold Von Keppel).	Marshal Villars	English defeated, and Albemarle taken prisoner.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The earliest ground of dissatisfaction exhibited by the American colonists against the mother country was her attempt to suppress their contraband traffic with the Spanish and French colonies. This policy was carried out more especially after the peace of 1763; and the irritation of the Americans was much increased in 1765, by a statute enacting that they should pay a duty on stamps. They maintained that, as they were not represented in parliament, they were not liable to imperial taxation; and they manifested such active opposition to the measure, that it was repealed; but, at the same time, parliament passed a declaratory resolution, affirming that the English parliament had full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force to bind the people of America (1766). The following year, parliament was so ill-advised as to lay import duties on glass, paper, painters' colours, and tea, though the colonists were likely to resist the levy, not to mention that the revenue derivable therefrom would probably not reach £40,000. As was expected by many, the Americans determined not to submit to imperial taxation; and resolutions were adopted by which they bound themselves to abstain from the use of many articles of British produce and manufacture. Some stringent and severe measures were passed in parliament, and, a little later, Lord North endeavoured to calm the troubled waters by repealing all the duties except tea; but as the alleged right of parliamentary taxation was not abandoned, they resolved not to allow the importation of any tea; and on the arrival of three ships at Boston, in 1773, they were boarded by some people in disguise; and the tea was thrown overboard. When news of this violent proceeding arrived in England, the "Boston Port Bill" was passed, by which the custom-house was to be removed to Salem, and, by another statute, the charter of Massachusetts was modified—a fatal act, which greatly precipitated the course of events. The determination of the other colonies to support Massachusetts made it clear that America could not be coerced except by the sword; and both parties prepared for the inevitable conflict. The affair at Lexington was the actual commencement of the war.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal American Commander or Commanders.	Results.
LEXINGTON, or CONCORD (Massachusetts).	1775 Apr. 19.	Colonel Smith; Major Pitcairn.	.....	Some troops having been sent to destroy the military stores collected at Concord, they were fired on, during their return, from behind stone walls and other places of ambush. Out of about 800, they lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 273 men. The loss of the insurgents was not more than 90.
BUNKER'S HILL (near Boston).	1775 June 17.	General William Howe	Dr. Warren	British victorious. Their loss in killed, 220; in wounded, 820. The insurgents, who fought from behind their entrenchments, stated their loss as under 450.
Quebec. S.	1775-6	General Carleton	General Montgomery; General Arnold; on Montgomery's death Arnold alone.	An assault on the city having failed (Dec. 31), the siege was turned into a blockade. On their retreat they were put to the rout by General Carleton, with the loss of their baggage and artillery (May 6).
BROOKLYN, or LONG ISLAND (New York).	1776 Aug. 27.	General Howe	General Putnam.....	British victorious. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, 2,000: 1,000 taken prisoners. The entire loss of the British about 400.
TRENTON (New Jersey).....	1776 Dec. 26.	Colonel Rahl	General Washington	Nearly 1,000 Hessian troops, being surprised, agreed to surrender.
PRINCETON (New Jersey) ...	1777 Jan. 3.	Colonel Mawhood	General Washington	British surprised; after a brave resistance, 300 captured.
BENNINGTON (Vermont) ...	1777 Aug. 16.	Colonel Baum.....	General Stark.....	An expedition sent by Burgoyne to obtain supplies collected by the enemy at Bennington. Met, and defeated by the Americans.
The BRANDYWINE (tributary of the Delawere).	1777 Sept. 11.	Sir W. Howe; Lord Cornwallis* (Charles).	General Washington; General Sullivan.	British gained a decisive victory: loss of the Americans, 1,300.
STILLWATER (New York) ...	1777 Sept. 19.	General Burgoyne	General Gates; General Arnold.	British remained masters of the field, but they derived no real advantage from their victory.
GERMANTOWN (Pennsylvania).	1777 Oct. 4.	Colonel Musgrave	General Washington	Americans surprised the British, but were themselves defeated. Royal loss, 500; that of the insurgents, 1,000.
Convention of Saratoga (New York).	1777 Oct. 17.	General Burgoyne	General Gates; General Arnold.	British capitulated: total number included in the treaty, about 5,700. This disaster was the turning point of the war.
MONMOUTH COURT-HOUSE (New Jersey).	1778 June 28.	Sir Henry Clinton	General Lee	Indecisive. Advantage rather on the side of the British.
Charlestown. S. (South Carolina).	1780	Sir Henry Clinton	General Lincoln.....	Capitulated to the British after a siege of seven weeks (May 12).
CAMDEN (South Carolina)...	1780 Aug. 16.	Lord Cornwallis.....	General Gates.....	British, who were much inferior in number, gained a decisive victory: the Americans were pursued 20 miles by Tarleton's cavalry.
COWPENS (South Carolina) .	1781 Jan. 17.	Colonel Tarleton.....	General Morgan.....	Americans gained a decisive victory.
GUILFORD (North Carolina).	1781 Mar. 15.	Lord Cornwallis.....	General Greene	About 2,000 British troops defeated 7,000 Americans. British loss, between five and six hundred.
CAMDEN (or HOBKIRK'S HILL).	1781 Apr. 25.	Lord Rawdon (Francis).	General Greene	British victorious.
EUTAW SPRINGS (South Carolina).	1781 Sept. 8.	Colonel Stewart	General Greene	Both sides claimed the victory.
York Town. S. (Virginia).	1781	Lord Cornwallis.....	General Washington; Marquess de la Fayette ...	British, 6,000 in number, capitulated after a siege of three weeks (Oct. 19). This capitulation practically terminated the war.

* More accurately, Earl Cornwallis.

WAR WITH FRANCE, SPAIN, AND HOLLAND (DURING THE AMERICAN WAR).

In 1778, France recognised the independence of the United States, and, thereby, virtually declared war against Great Britain. Spain, in the hope of recovering Gibraltar, joined the alliance in 1779; and as Holland began to adopt a maritime policy inimical to British interests, war was declared against her in 1780.

Name.	Date.	Principal British Commander or Commanders.	Principal French, Spanish, or Dutch Commander or Commanders.	Results.
Off *Ushant*. N. (An island on N.W. coast of France).	1778 July 27.	Admiral Keppel.....	Count d'Orvilliers. F....	Indecisive.
Gibraltar. S.	1779-83	General Elliot.....	Duke de Crillon, a French officer in the Spanish service, commanded from the spring of 1782.	In September, 1782, a tremendous effort was made to capture the fortress by means of what were deemed impregnable floating batteries, but these batteries were totally destroyed; and in October Lord Howe reinforced the garrison. From that time all hope of capture ceased.
Off *Cape St. Vincent*. N. (S.W. coast of Portugal).	1780 Jan. 16.	Sir George Rodney ...	Don Juan de Langara. S.	English victorious; captured four men-of-war.
Off *the Dogger Bank*. N. (Holland).	1781 Aug. 5.	Sir Hyde Parker.....	Admiral Zouttman. D....	English victorious; considerable loss on both sides.
St. Philip. S. (Fortress of Port Mahon, Minorca).	1781-2	General Murray	Duke de Crillon	The whole garrison capitulated to the Spaniards after a close siege of six months (Feb. 5).
Off *Coast of Virginia*. N.	1781 Sept. 5.	Admiral Graves; Sir Samuel Hood.	Count de Grasse. F. ...	Indecisive.
West Indies. N.	1782 April 12.	Sir George Rodney.....	Count de Grasse. F. ...	English gained a decisive victory. French lost in killed and wounded, 9,000; the English loss under 1,000.

WAR WITH FRANCE AND HER ALLIES (NOT INCLUDING THE PENINSULAR WAR).

On the execution of Louis XVI., the French Ambassador was dismissed from London, and the republic declared war against England (Feb., 1793). Peace was concluded in 1802, but the war was renewed in the following year, and continued till the overthrow of Napoleon.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal French, Spanish, Danish, or Dutch Commander or Commanders.	Results.
Dunkirk. S. (French Flanders).	1793	Duke of York (Frederick, son of George III.).	General Souham; General Hoche. F.	Siege abandoned by the English, who left their heavy artillery and ammunition (Sept. 9).
Turcoing (French Flanders).	1794 May 18.	Duke of York; General Otto.	General Souham.....	Allies (English and Austrians) attacked by a superior force, and defeated with great loss.
Battle of the 1st of June. N. (At sea).	1794	Lord Howe (Richard).	Admiral Villaret Joyeuse. F.	One of the most desperate naval battles on record. English gained a decisive victory.
Off *Cape St. Vincent*. N....	1797 Feb. 14.	Sir John Jervis	Don Joseph de Cordova. S.	English gained a decisive victory. They had fifteen sail of the line, and six frigates; the enemy twenty-seven sail of the line, and twelve frigates.
Off *Camperdown*. N. (North Holland).	1797 Oct. 11	Admiral Duncan.....	Admiral de Winter. D..	English completely victorious; loss severe on both sides.
Nile, or *Aboukir Bay*. N.	1798 Aug. 1.	Sir Horatio Nelson.....	Admiral Bruéys	English gained a splendid victory. French fleet nearly destroyed: their loss, more than 5,000; that of the victors under 1,000.
Acre. S. (Syria).	1799	Sir Sidney Smith; General Phillippeaux.	Napoleon	The Turks, under the spirited leadership of Sir S. Smith, offered so desperate a resistance, that Napoleon withdrew, after a siege of two months (May 20).
Alexandria. (Egypt). ...	1801 Mar. 21.	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	General Menou. F.....	English gained a decisive victory. Abercrombie mortally wounded.
Copenhagen. N.	1801 Apr. 2.	Lord Nelson	Commodore Olfert Fischer; Crown Prince.	English victorious. Danes agreed to suspend all proceedings under the treaty of armed neutrality.
Cairo. S. (Egypt).	1801	General Hutchinson ...	General Belliard. F. ...	French capitulated the day after the city was invested (May 21).
Alexandria. S.	1801	General Hutchinson ...	General Menou	French capitulated after a siege of a few weeks (Sept. 1).
Off *Cape Finisterre*. N. (60 leagues distant).	1805 July 22.	Sir Robert Calder	Admiral Villeneuve (F.); Admiral Gravina (S.)....	English victorious, though inferior in ships. Calder severely blamed for not renewing the battle on the following day.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal French, Spanish, or Danish Commander or Commanders.	Results.
Off *Cape Trafalgar.* N. (S. of Spain).	1805 Oct. 21.	Lord Nelson	Admiral Villeneuve (F.); Admiral Gravina (S.)...	English gained a glorious victory: the combined fleet almost annihilated, and 20,000 taken prisoners.
Maida (Calabria, Italy). ...	1806 July 6.	Sir John Stuart	General Reynier. F. ...	English obtained a decisive victory.
Copenhagen. S.....	1807	Lord Cathcart (William Shaw Cathcart); Sir Arthur Wellesley.	General Peymann. D....	Danes capitulated after a bombardment of three or four days (Sept. 5). Danish fleet, which was in danger of falling into Napoleon's hands, brought to England.
Quatre Bras (Belgium) ...	1815 June 16.	Duke of Wellington (Arthur Wellesley).	Marshal Ney. F.	English victorious.
Waterloo (Belgium)	1815 June 18.	Duke of Wellington ...	Napoleon.....	Allies gained a glorious victory. Loss of the French during the battle and retreat, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 40,000; that of the allies, about 22,000. Napoleon permanently overthrown.

THE PENINSULAR WAR.

After the peace of Tilsit (1807), Napoleon determined to effect the dethronement of the monarchs of the Peninsula; and, with a view to obtain a pretext for the immediate appropriation of Portugal, the Prince Regent was peremptorily required to emancipate himself from English influence, by declaring war, adopting the Continental system, and confiscating all English property within the realm; and war was threatened should he refuse. As the British cabinet knew the pressure put on the Portuguese government, they intimated that they would not object to any measures which seemed likely to secure the safety of Portugal, but they expressed a hope that the confiscation of property would not be carried out. The Prince Regent accordingly declared war, but declined to seize the goods of the English residents, though he desired them to wind up their affairs, and embark their property as soon as possible. This imperfect compliance with his demands was not satisfactory to the emperor, and General Junot was directed to invade Portugal. The royal family, afraid of falling into the hands of their oppressor, fled to Brazil, and the French army occupied the capital. The following year, Charles IV. and his son, Ferdinand VII., in whose favour he had abdicated his throne, were lured out of Spain by the emperor; and both being compelled to resign their pretensions to the kingdom, Napoleon conferred the crown on his brother Joseph. On this, the supreme junta of Seville proclaimed Ferdinand VII., and declared war against France; and the people eagerly armed themselves for the conflict. England gladly aided the patriots with money, weapons, and ammunition; and a military expedition was sent out under Sir Arthur Wellesley, to assist both nations in throwing off the intolerable yoke. Wellesley was appointed commander-in-chief in the Peninsula in 1809; and, in a series of masterly campaigns, he resisted and vanquished the French armies, and at length drove them across the Pyrenees.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal French Commander or Commanders.	Results.
Roliça (Estremadura, Portugal).	1808 Aug. 17.	Sir Arthur Wellesley...	General Laborde	English victorious: they were much superior in numbers, but the French had the best position.
Vimeira (Estremadura, Portugal).	1808 Aug. 21.	Sir A. Wellesley.....	General Junot	English gained a decisive victory. Their loss, about 800; that of the French, 2,000, besides 400 prisoners.
Corunna (Galicia, Spain).	1809 Jan. 16.	Sir John Moore	Marshal Soult.....	English victorious, and the French repulsed. Loss of the victors, from 800 to 1,000; that of the enemy, 2,000. Moore mortally wounded.
The Douro (Portugal).....	1809 May 12.	Sir Arthur Wellesley; Sir Edward Paget; General Hill.	Marshal Soult.....	French surprised and defeated.
Talavera (New Castile, Spain).	1809 Jul.27, 28.	Sir Arthur Wellesley...	Marshal Victor; King Joseph.	English gained a splendid victory. Their troops (excluding the Spaniards, who took hardly any part in the battle) not more than half those of the enemy. English loss exceeded 6,000; French loss, nearly 9,000.
Busaco (Beira, Portugal)...	1810 Sept. 27.	Lord Wellington (Arthur Wellesley).	Marshal Massena	English and Portuguese victorious. Their loss, 1,300; that of the French, 4,800.
Barrosa (Andalusia, Spain).	1811 Mar. 5.	Sir Thomas Graham ...	Marshal Victor	English victorious. Their loss, 1,200; that of the French, 2,000 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.
Almeida. S. (Beira, Portugal).	1811	Lord Wellington	General Brennier	Town evacuated by the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onore; a great part of the garrison effected their retreat through the blockading force.
Fuentes d'Onore (near Almeida).	1811 May 5.	Lord Wellington	Marshal Massena	English victorious against great odds: French had nearly three to one of the English. Battle fought by the former to raise the siege of Almeida.

Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal French Commander or Commanders.	Results.
ALBUERA (Estremadura, Spain).	1811 May 16.	Marshal Beresford.....	Marshal Soult.....	Allies (English, Spanish, and Portuguese) victorious. The most desperate battle in the whole war: allies lost 7,000; the French, 8,000. Fought by the latter to raise the blockade of Badajos.
Badajoz. S. (Estremadura, Spain).	1811	Marshal Beresford; Lord Wellington.	General Philippon	Siege commenced in May; discontinued on the approach of Soult, and resumed after the battle of Albuera, but abandoned on news of the approach of a greatly preponderating force (June 10).
Ciudad Rodrigo. S. (Leon, Spain).	1812	Lord Wellington	General Barrié	Taken by storm after a siege of twelve days. English loss about 1,000 (Jan. 19).
Badajoz. S.	1812	Earl of Wellington.....	General Philippon	Taken by storm after a siege of twenty days. The allies lost 5,000 men, of whom 3,500 were killed or wounded on the night of the assault; 3,800 men, including the governor, were made prisoners, and a large quantity of stores fell into the hands of the victors (April 7).
SALAMANCA (Leon, Spain)..	1812 July 22.	Earl of Wellington.....	Marshal Marmont: when he was wounded, General Clausel took the command.	Allies gained a splendid victory. Their loss, about 5,000; the French lost probably 7,000, and 7,000 more were taken prisoners.
Castle of Burgos. S. (Old Castile, Spain),	1812	Marquess of Wellington	General Dubreton	Allies abandoned the siege, which lasted a month: 2,000 killed or wounded (Oct. 21).
VITTORIA (Biscay, Spain)...	1813 June 21.	Marquess of Wellington	King Joseph; Marshal Jourdan.	Allies gained a splendid victory. French retreated in utter confusion, abandoning their artillery, ammunition, and baggage: 6,000 of them killed or wounded, and 1,000 taken.
Tarragona. S. (Catalonia, Spain).	1813	Sir John Murray; afterwards, Lord William Bentinck.	.....	Siege commenced early in June, but abandoned by Murray on the news of the approach of the French, under Marshal Suchet. Renewed by Bentinck (July 30), who also withdrew on the approach of Suchet. The latter blew up the fortifications and brought away the garrison.
San Sebastian. S. (Biscay).	1813	Sir Thomas Graham ...	General Rey	Siege begun by the allies early in July; after a short interruption renewed, and the town carried by assault (Aug. 31). Castle capitulated a week after. English suffered very considerable loss.
Pampeluna. S. (Navarre, Spain).	1813	Sir Rowland Hill; afterwards, Don Carlos d'Espana.	Governor Cassan	Invested about the same time as San Sebastian, and after a partial cessation, the blockade renewed. The French garrison, numbering 4,000, surrendered (Oct. 31).
BATTLES OF THE PYRENEES [Roncesvalles; Maya; Sauroren (1); Buenza; Sauroren (2); Donna Maria; Echallar; Invantelly].	1813 July 25 to Aug. 2.	The same generals did not take part in all the combats: they included the Marquess of Wellington; Sir Rowland Hill; General Stewart; General Byng; General Cole; General Picton.	The same generals did not take part in all the combats: they included Marshal Soult; Count d'Erlon; General Clausel; General Reille.	Allies victorious in most of the combats: Soult compelled to retire into France. French loss in killed and wounded, more than 10,000, and in prisoners, 4,000; loss of the allies, 7,000.
SAN MARCIAL (on the Bidassoa).	1813 Aug. 31.	Marquess of Wellington.	General Reille.....	French defeated by the Spaniards alone.
THE NIVELLE (river S.W. of France).	1813 Nov. 10.	Marquess of Wellington	Marshal Soult.....	Allies victorious. Their loss, 2,700; that of the French, 4,200.
Before BAYONNE (S.W. of France).	1813 Dec.10,11.	Marquess of Wellington	Marshal Soult.....	French repulsed.
ST. PIERRE (near Bayonne).	1813 Dec. 13.	Sir Rowland Hill	Marshal Soult.....	Allies victorious, though the French were in much greater force.
ORTHES (S.W. of France)...	1814 Feb. 27.	Marquess of Wellington	Marshal Soult.....	Allies victorious. Their loss, 2,300; that of the French, 3,900.
TOULOUSE (on the Garonne).	1814 Apr. 10.	Marquess of Wellington	Marshal Soult.....	Allies victorious. Their loss, 4,500; that of the French, 3,200.

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN INDIA.

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with France.	Madras. S. (Carnatic)...	1746	.....	M. de La Bourdonnais ...	Capitulated after a bombardment of five days (Sept.).
	Pondicherry. S. (Carnatic).	1748	Admiral Boscawen.....	M. Dupleix.....	English compelled to raise the siege, which lasted a month (Oct. 6).
War in support of Mahommed Ali, who was opposed by Chunda Sahib, aided by the French.	Trichinopoly. S. (Carnatic).	1751-2	Mahommed Ali (ally of English).	Chunda Sahib.....	Siege commenced by Chunda Sahib and his French allies. In March, 1752, Major Lawrence and Captain Clive arrived at Trichinopoly; and the besiegers, being themselves besieged in the island of Seringham, in the river Cavery, were compelled to capitulate (June).
	Arcot. S. (Carnatic).....	1751	Captain Robert Clive...	Rajah Sahib, son of Chunda Sahib.	To withdraw some of the troops of Chunda Sahib from Trichinopoly, it was determined to attempt the surprise of Arcot. Clive, with 500 Sepoys and recruits, entered without opposition (Sept.), and was soon besieged there by an army twenty times as large; but the enemy was compelled to raise the siege, which lasted fifty days (Nov. 14).
	Arnee (Carnatic)	1751 Dec. 3.	Captain Clive	Rajah Sahib	Clive gained a decisive victory.
	Coverpauk (Carnatic)	1752 March.	Captain Clive	Rajah Sahib	Clive gained a complete victory.
	Chandernagore. S. (Near Calcutta).	1757	Colonel Clive; Admiral Watson.	French officers	Taken by the English after a short siege (March 24).
	Plassey (eighty miles N. of Calcutta).	1757 June 23.	Colonel Clive	Surajah Dowlah	English gained a complete victory, which decided the fate of Bengal. The nabob's army amounted to 50,000 men; that of the English to 3,000. Loss small on both sides, but the vanquished were pursued for six miles, and in their flight abandoned all their artillery and baggage.
War with the French in the Carnatic.	Off *Pondicherry*. N.	1758 Apr. 29.	Admiral Pocock	M. d'Aché (French)	Indecisive. Another action took place (Aug. 4), in which the English had the advantage.
	Fort St. David. S. (Carnatic).	1758	Major Polier	Count de Lally (French).	Captured after a short siege (June 2). Fortifications razed to the ground.
	Madras. S.	1758-9	Mr. Pigot, governor; Major Lawrence.	Count de Lally	Siege, which lasted about two months, raised by the French (Feb. 17).
	Off *Ceylon*. N.	1759 Sept. 10.	Admiral Pocock	M. d'Aché	Indecisive: advantage rather with the English.
	[Bedarra (near Chinsura, Bengal).	1759 Nov. 24.	Colonel Forde.....	M. Roussel	English gained an easy and decisive victory over the Dutch.]
	Wandewash (Carnatic) ...	1760 Jan. 22.	Colonel Eyre Coote ...	Count de Lally	English gained a decisive victory. Their loss, 190; that of the French, nearly 600. This victory gained us the Carnatic.
	Pondicherry. S.....	1760-1	Colonel Coote.....	Count de Lally	French surrendered after a siege of five weeks (Jan. 15).
	Buxar (Province of Bahar).	1764 Oct. 23.	Major Hector Munro...	Shah Alum, emperor of Delhi; Sujah Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and visier of the emperor.	English gained a brilliant victory. The nabob lost 4,000 men; his power entirely broken.
War with Hyder Ali.	Trinomalee (Carnatic) ...	1767 Sept. 26.	Colonel Joseph Smith..	Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore.	English gained the victory against great odds.
	Near Amboor (Carnatic) ...	1767 Dec.	Colonel Smith.....	Hyder Ali	English obtained a decisive victory.
War with France.	Off *Pondicherry*. N.....	1778 Aug. 10.	Sir Edward Vernon ...	M. Trongolly	English victorious.
	Pondicherry. S.....	1778	Sir Hector Munro	M. Bellecombe	Capitulated after a brave resistance of about seven weeks (Oct. 17).

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN INDIA—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with Hyder Ali.	Perambaugum (near Conjeveram).	1780 Sept. 10.	Colonel Baillie	Hyder Ali	English disastrously defeated: all were slain, or surrendered.
	Arcot. S.	1780	.....	Hyder Ali	Taken by assault by Hyder's troops after a siege of six weeks (Oct. 31).
	Porto Novo (Carnatic)	1781 July 1.	Sir Eyre Coote	Hyder Ali	English gained a brilliant victory; several thousands of the enemy killed or wounded.
	Pollilore (Carnatic)	1781 Aug. 27.	Sir Eyre Coote	Hyder Ali	English victorious.
	Sholinghur (near Vellore, Carnatic).	1781 Sept. 27.	Sir Eyre Coote	Hyder Ali	English victorious. Hyder routed with terrible loss.
	[Negapatam. S. (Car.)...	1781	Sir Hector Munro	Regnier van Vlissingen (Dutch).	Surrendered after a siege of three weeks (Nov. 12).]
	Near Tanjore (Carnatic) ...	1782 Feb. 16-18.	Colonel Braithwaite ...	Tippoo Saib, son of Hyder Ali; M. Lally.	English surprised: after repeated attacks all were slain or captured.
	[*Battles in the Indian Sea*...	1782-3	Sir Edward Hughes ...	M. de Suffrein.....	Five battles fought between February, 1782, and June, 1783. The force of the English and French nearly equal: none of the engagements decisive.]
	Arnee.....	1782 June 2.	Sir Eyre Coote	Hyder Ali	English victorious.
Wars with Tippoo Saib.	Arikera (near Seringapatam).	1791 May 14.	Lord Cornwallis (Charles).	Tippoo Saib.....	English victorious.
	Seringapatam. S.....	1792	Lord Cornwallis.....	Tippoo Saib.....	Siege discontinued after a few days, as Tippoo agreed to cede a large portion of his territory (Feb. 24).
	Seedaseer (Mysore).....	1799 Mar. 5.	General Stuart	Tippoo Saib.....	English victorious.
	Mallavelly (Mysore).....	1799 Mar. 27.	General Harris	Tippoo Saib.....	English victorious. Their loss, about 70; that of the vanquished, more than 1,000.
	Seringapatam. S.....	1799	General Harris; General Baird.	Tippoo Saib.....	Taken by assault after a month's siege. Tippoo slain (May 4).
War with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar.	Ahmednuggur. S. (Guzerat).	1803	General Arthur Wellesley.	.....	This fortress, one of the strongest in India, surrendered after three days' siege (Aug. 12).
	Alighur. S. (S. E. of Delhi).	1803	General Lake	.....	Taken by storm after a few days' cannonading (Sept. 4).
	Delhi	1803 Sept. 11.	General Lake	M. Louis Bourquieu	English gained a brilliant victory. Their loss, about 400; that of the enemy, more than 3,000.
	Assaye (Hyderabad).....	1803 Sept. 23.	General Wellesley	Mahratta leaders	English gained a decisive victory. They lost 1,500 in killed and wounded,—more than one-third of their whole force; the Mahrattas lost, in killed and wounded, 8,000.
	Agra. S. (On the Jumna).	1803	General Lake	.....	Surrendered after a few days' siege (Oct. 18).
	Laswaree (Province of Delhi).	1803 Nov. 1.	General Lake	Mahratta leaders	English gained a splendid victory. This battle was the most severe that had then been fought in India: English lost 800; of the seventeen regular battalions of the enemy engaged in the conflict, all, except 2,000 prisoners, were killed or wounded.
	Argaum (Hyderabad)	1803 Nov. 28.	General Wellesley	Mahratta leaders	English obtained a decisive victory: the whole Mahratta force fled in confusion. Our loss, about 400.
	Gwalior. S. (S. of Agra).	1803	General Wellesley	.....	This fortress, regarded by the natives as impregnable, stormed and taken (Dec. 15).

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN INDIA—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with Holkar.	Delhi. S.	1804	Colonel Ochterlony; Colonel Burn.	Holkar	Siege, which lasted about a week, raised by Holkar in the middle of October.
	Deig (Territory of Bhurtpoor).	1804 Nov. 13.	General Fraser		English victorious. Their loss, 700; the enemy lost about 2,000 in the battle, and great numbers perished in a lake into which they had fled to avoid the swords of their foe.
	Bhurtpoor. S.	1805	Lord Lake (Gerard)		Siege abandoned by the English after six weeks of open trenches: many men lost in the several attempts to carry the fortress by storm.
	Near Bhurtpoor	1805 Apr. 2.	Lord Lake	Holkar	English victorious; the enemy utterly routed.
	Muckwanpoor (Nepaul)	1816 Feb. 27.	General Ochterlony		The Gorkhas defeated.
Mahratta and Pindaree War.	Kirkee (near Poonah)	1817 Nov. 5.	Colonel Burr	The Peishwa, head of the Mahratta confederacy.	English gained a splendid victory. The enemy more than eight to one in number.
	Nagpore (Territory of Nagpore).	1817 Nov. 26, 27.	Colonel Scott		English repulsed the enemy after eighteen hours' hard fighting.
	Mahidpoor (Indore)	1817 Dec. 21.	Sir Thomas Hislop; Sir John Malcolm.		English gained a complete victory. Their loss, 800; that of the enemy, 3,000.
	Corregaum (Poonah)	1818 Jan. 1.	Captain Staunton	The Peishwa	English victorious after a desperate combat.
Burmese War.	Rangoon	1824 Dec. 15.	Sir Archibald Campbell.	Maha Bandoola	English victorious. The extremely formidable stockade of the enemy carried by storm.
	Donabew. S. (Near Prome).	1825	Sir Archibald Campbell.	Maha Bandoola	The Burmese evacuated the town, after a week's siege, during the night of the 1st of April. Bandoola slain.
	Pagham	1826 Feb. 9.	Sir Archibald Campbell.	Ta-ya-soo-zang	The Burmese army defeated and dispersed by the English.
	Bhurtpoor. S.	1826-8	Lord Combermere (Stapleton Cotton).	Doorjun Saul, who had assumed the title of rajah.	Taken by assault after a siege of about six weeks (Jan. 18). The rightful heir established as rajah, under British protection.
Affghan War to restore Shah Soojah.	Ghuznee. S.	1839	Sir John Keane; Major Thomson.	Hyder Khan, governor	This fortress, considered impregnable, taken by assault (July 22).
	Bamian	1840 Sept. 18.	Colonel Dennie	Dost Mahommed, usurper of the Affghan throne.	English victorious.
	Purwandurrah	1840 Nov. 2.	Sir Robert Sale	Dost Mahommed	English defeated through the cowardice of one of the regiments. Dost Mahommed fled, and surrendered to the English the day after.
	Cabul	1841 Nov. 23.	General Shelton	Abdoollah Khan	English suffered a disastrous defeat.
	The Urghundaub (near Candahar).	1842 Jan. 12.	General Nott	Atta Mahommed	English victorious; the enemy fled in confusion.
	Ghuznee. S.	1842	Colonel Palmer		Citadel besieged by the Affghans. English capitulated at the end of five weeks, March 6. Recaptured by General Nott early in September.
	Jellalabad	1842 Apr. 7.	Sir Robert Sale	Akbar Khan	English gained a decisive victory over the Affghans, who had been blockading the city nearly three months.
	Jugdullluck Pass	1842 Sept. 8.	General Pollock	Affghan leaders	English victorious.
	Tezeen	1842 Sept. 13.	General Pollock	Akbar Khan	English gained a complete victory. Their loss, about 160; that of the enemy very severe.

BATTLES AND SIEGES IN INDIA—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with the Beloochees.	MEANEE (Scinde)	1843 Feb. 17.	Sir Charles Napier	Ameers of Scinde	English gained a brilliant victory. Their army numbered about 2,500; that of the enemy, 30,000. English loss, about 250; loss of the Beloochees, said to be 5,000.
	HYDERABAD (Scinde)	1843 Mar. 24.	Sir Charles Napier	Shere Mahommed	English victorious, though the army of the Beloochees was four times as large, and strongly posted. English loss, about 270; loss of the enemy, estimated at 5,000.
War in Gwalior.	MAHARAJPOOR	1843 Dec. 29.	Sir Hugh Gough	Mahratta leaders	English obtained a complete victory. Their loss, about 800; that of the Mahrattas, probably 3,000.
	PUNNIAR	1843 Dec. 29.	General Grey	Mahratta leaders	English victorious. They lost 215 out of 2,000; the enemy, who had 12,000 men, suffered heavy loss.
War in the Punjaub.	MOODKEE	1845 Dec. 18.	Sir Hugh Gough; Sir Henry Hardinge.	Lal Singh	English victorious. They lost 872 out of about 12,000. Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, mortally wounded.
	FEROZESHAH	1845 Dec. 21, 22.	Sir Hugh Gough; Sir Henry Hardinge.	Lal Singh	A desperate battle, in which the English proved victorious. The Sikhs retreated across the Sutlej. Their loss very great; that of the victors, 2,415 out of 15,500.
	ALIWAL (on the Sutlej)	1846 Jan. 28.	Sir Harry Smith		English gained a glorious victory. Their loss, about 600; that of the Sikhs, 5,000.
	SOBRAON	1846 Feb. 10.	Sir Hugh Gough		English gained a decisive victory. Their loss, about 2,400; that of the Sikhs, in the battle and retreat, 13,000.
War in the Punjaub.	KINEYREE	1848 June 18.	Lieutenant Edwardes	Moolraj	English victorious.
	Mooltan. S.	1848-9	General Whish	Moolraj	Siege commenced by the English in September, suspended for a short time, and renewed in December. Taken by storm, Jan. 2; citadel surrendered, Jan. 22.
	RAMNUGGUR (on the Chenaub).	1848 Nov. 22.	Lord Gough (Hugh)		Indecisive. The Sikhs abandoned their position, and marched upon the Jelum.
	CHILLIANWALLAH	1849 Jan. 13.	Lord Gough	Shere Singh	A very sanguinary, though indecisive, battle. English loss, about 2,300; that of the Sikhs considerably greater.
	GOOJERAT	1849 Feb. 21.	Lord Gough	Chuttur Singh; Shere Singh.	English gained a glorious victory, and the enemy totally routed. Their loss, 8,000; that of the English, 800.
Burmese War.	Martaban. S.	1852	General Godwin		Taken by storm by the English (April 5).
	Rangoon. S.	1852	General Godwin		Taken by storm (April 14).
	PEGU	1852 Nov. 21.	General Godwin		Burmese, who had taken forcible possession of the city, compelled to abandon it.

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
Indian Mutiny.	**Delhi.** S.	1857	General Anson; on his death, Sir Henry Barnard; on his death, General Reed; on his resignation, General Wilson.		Besieged by the English from May 20 to Sept. 14, when it was taken by assault; the fight maintained in the city to the 20th.
	Cawnpore. S.	1857	Sir Hugh Wheeler	Nana Sahib	Insurgents hemmed in the Europeans. Sir H. Wheeler died on the 21st of June. The English surrendered on the 26th, and being embarked in boats to be carried to Allahabad, were fired upon, and nearly all murdered.
	Lucknow. S.	1857	Sir Henry Lawrence, succeeded by Major Banks and Colonel Inglis.		Relieved by Havelock on the 25th of September; the relieving army and garrison, being besieged in the Residency, were delivered from their confinement by Sir C. Campbell on the 17th of November. The Residency evacuated.
	CAMPAIGN OF HAVELOCK [Futtehpore; Aong; the Pandoo Nuddee; Aheerwa, or Cawnpore; Onao; Busseerut Gunge (1); Busseerut Gunge (2); Boorhiya; Bithoor].	1857 July 12 to Aug. 16.	General Havelock	Nana Sahib (at Cawnpore).	English defeated the mutineers in nine engagements in succession.
	NUNJHUR (near Delhi)	1857 Aug. 25.	General Nicholson		Rebels completely defeated.
	Near AGRA	1857 Oct. 10.	Colonel Greathed		Rebels completely defeated.
	The PANDOO NUDDEE (near Cawnpore).	1857 Nov. 26, 27	General Windham		Rebels victorious.
	CAWNPORE	1857 Dec. 6.	Sir Colin Campbell		English obtained a decisive victory over the rebels.
	ALUMBAGH (near Lucknow).	1858 Jan. 12.	Sir James Outram		English obtained a complete victory over a very large body of rebels. They were again defeated by Outram (Feb. 21).
	Saugor. S. (Malwa).	1857-8	Sir Hugh Rose		Relieved by the English after an investment of more than six months (Jan. 29).
	Lucknow. S.	1858	Sir Colin Campbell		The English attacked the city on the 9th March, and by the 21st all the strong defences were stormed and secured.
	Jhansi. S.	1858	Sir Hugh Rose	The Ranee of Jhansi	The siege began on 21st of March, and the English took it by storm on the 2nd of April.
	GWALIOR	1858 June 19.		The Ranee of Jhansi	Rebels defeated. The Amazonian leader supposed to have fallen; fort taken next day.

BATTLES AND SIEGES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES.

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
	Gerberoi. S. (In the Isle of France, on the confines of Normandy).	1079	William I.	Robert, son of William I.	In one of the encounters outside the castle, William and his son engaged in single combat without knowing each other: the former was wounded and unhorsed, but when Robert recognized his father's voice, he craved forgiveness, and a reconciliation ensued.
	ALNWICK (Northumberland).	1093 Nov. 13.	Robert Mowbray	Malcolm III., king of Scotland.	The Scottish army surprised; Malcolm and his son Edward slain.
	TENCHEBRAI (Normandy)...	1106 Sept. 28.	Henry I.	Robert, duke of Normandy.	Robert defeated and taken prisoner.
	BRENVILLE or NOYON (Isle of France).	1119	Henry I.	Louis VI. of France	English victorious.
	ALOST (East Flanders)	1128	Thierry, landgrave of Alsace (ally of Henry I.).	William Fitz-Robert	William victorious, but after the battle he received a wound which caused his death.
War between Stephen and Matilda.	THE STANDARD, or NORTHALLERTON (Yorkshire).	1138 Aug. 22.	Thurstan, archbishop of York, assembled the northern barons. The actual leaders were Walter Espec, William Peverel, and Gilbert de Lacy.	David I. of Scotland	English victorious; 11,000 of the enemy slain.
	LINCOLN	1141 Feb. 2.	Stephen	Robert, earl of Gloucester.	Stephen defeated and taken prisoner.
	Winchester Castle. S....	1141	Henry, bishop of Winchester (brother of Stephen).	Matilda; David I. of Scotland; Robert, earl of Gloucester.	Matilda and her friends escaped from the castle (Sept. 14). Robert was captured in the pursuit.
	Oxford Castle. S.	1142	Stephen	Matilda	Matilda escaped.
	WILTON (Wilts)	1143 July.	Stephen	Robert, earl of Gloucester.	Stephen defeated.
	COLESHILL (Flintshire)	1157	Henry II.	Owen Gwynned; Rees ap Gryffith.	Henry's army, being suddenly attacked in a narrow defile, was struck with panic, but the king rallied his troops and fought his way through the pass.
	On the banks of the CIEROC (Denbighshire).	1165	Henry II.	Owen Gwynned; Rees ap Gryffith.	English victorious.
	ALNWICK (Northumberland).	1174 July 13.	Ralph de Glanville.....	William the Lion, king of Scotland.	English victorious. William taken prisoner.
Crusades.	**Acre.** S. (Palestine)	1189-91	Richard I. began to take part in the siege early in June, 1191.	Kara-Koosh; Seif-ed-deen Ali Meshtool.	Town surrendered (July 12).
	ARSOOF (N.E. of Jaffa, Palestine).	1191 Sept. 7.	Richard I.	Saladin	Christians victorious. The Saracens lost 7,000 men; the victors a tenth of that number.
	Jaffa. S.	1192	.....	Saladin	Town relieved by Richard.
	Castle of Chaluz. S. (Limousin).	1199	Richard I.	.....	Castle taken by storm. Richard received a wound during the siege which caused his death.
	Mirabeau. S. (Poitou).	1202	Queen Eleanor	Arthur, duke of Brittany.	Siege raised by king John, who defeated the enemy without the walls, and took Arthur prisoner (July 31).
War with France.	*Damme.* N. (West Flanders).	1214	Earl of Salisbury (William Longspear).	.....	French defeated: 300 ships captured, and more than 100 burnt. The first great naval victory recorded in our annals.
	BOUVINES (French Flanders).	1214 July 27.	Otho, emperor of Germany; Ferrand, earl of Flanders; William, earl of Boulogne; Earl of Salisbury.	Philip Augustus (king of France).	French victorious.
	LINCOLN ("The Fair of Lincoln").	1217 May 20.	Earl of Pembroke (William Marshal).	Count of Perche.....	Royalists victorious.

BATTLES AND SIEGES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
	Off *Dover.* N.	1217 Aug. 24.	Hubert de Burgh	Eustace the Monk	English gained a decisive victory over the French.
	Taillebourg (Saintonge)	1242 July 19.	Henry III.	Louis IX. of France	French victorious.
	Saintes (Saintonge)	1242 July 20.	Henry III.	Louis IX.	Both kings claimed the victory, but the French had the advantage.
Baronial War.	Lewes (Sussex)	1264 May 14.	Henry III.	Earl of Leicester (Simon de Montfort).	King defeated and taken prisoner.
Baronial War.	Evesham (Worcestershire).	1265 Aug. 4.	Edward, son of Henry III.	Earl of Leicester	Royalists victorious; Leicester slain.
Baronial War.	Kenilworth Castle. S. (Warwickshire).	1265-6			Surrendered to the king (Dec. 9, 1266).
	Banks of the Wye (Radnorshire).	1282 Dec. 11.	Edmund Mortimer	Llewellyn, prince of Wales.	Welsh defeated; Llewellyn, who was not present in the action, was surprised by an English knight, and slain.
	Athenree (Galway)	1316 Aug. 10.	Lord Richard Birmingham.	Phelim O'Connor, king of Connaught.	Irish defeated; 11,000 left on the battle-field.
	Dundalk (Louth)	1318 Oct. 5.	Lord Birmingham (John).	Sir Edward Bruce	Bruce and most of his forces slain.
	Boroughbridge (Yorkshire).	1322 Mar. 16.	Sir Simon Ward; Sir Andrew Harclay.	Thomas, earl of Lancaster.	Rebels defeated, and Lancaster taken prisoner.
	Dupplin (near Perth)	1332 Aug. 11, 12.	Edward Baliol	Earl of Marr, regent	Scots defeated, and the regent slain; 13,000 of them said to have fallen. Baliol obtained the crown of Scotland.
	Annan (Dumfriesshire)	1332 Dec. 16.	Edward Baliol	Earl of Moray	Baliol surprised and utterly routed; he succeeded in escaping into England.
	Najara, or Navarette (Castile).	1367 April 3.	Edward the Black Prince.	Henry of Trastamare	Edward victorious. Don Pedro, on whose behalf he fought, recovered the throne of Castile.
	Radcot Bridge (Oxfordshire).	1387 Dec. 20.	Duke of Ireland (Robert de Vere).	Duke of Gloucester (Thomas of Woodstock).	Gloucester (who had practically usurped the functions of government) victorious.
	Otterburn (Northumberland).	1388 Aug. 10.	Lord Henry Percy	Earl of Douglas	Scots victorious and Percy taken prisoner. The earl of Douglas slain.
	On the banks of the Vurnway (Wales).	1402	Lord Grey of Ruthyn (Reginald).	Owen Glendower	Grey defeated and taken prisoner.
	Knyghton (Radnorshire).	1402 June 12.	Sir Edmund Mortimer.	Owen Glendower	Mortimer defeated and taken prisoner.
	Nesbit Moor (Northumberland).	1402 June 22.	Scottish earl of March.	Hepburn of Hales	Scots defeated.
	Homildon Hill (Northumberland).	1402 Sept. 14.	Lord Henry Percy; Earl of Northumberland (Henry Percy); Scottish earl of March.	Earl of Douglas; Murdoch, son of the duke of Albany.	English victorious. Douglas and several other nobles taken prisoners.
	Shrewsbury (Shropshire)	1403 July 21.	Henry IV.	Lord Henry Percy	Henry gained a decisive victory: his loss, nearly 5,000; that of the insurgents much greater.
	Grosmont (Monmouthshire).	1405 Mar. 11.	Prince Henry, son of Henry IV.	Griffith, son of Owen Glendower.	English victorious.
	Bramham Moor (Yorkshire).	1408 Feb. 18.	Sir Thomas Rokeby	Earl of Northumberland.	Northumberland defeated and slain.
	Nibley Green (Gloucestershire).	1470 Aug. 10.	Lord Berkeley (William).	Lord Lisle (Thomas)	Lord Lisle and 150 men slain. This is the last instance of a pitched battle between two noblemen in England.
	Stoke (Nottinghamshire)	1487 June 16.	Earl of Oxford (John de Vere).	Earl of Lincoln (John de la Pole); Martin Swartz.	Insurgents defeated. Lincoln and Swartz slain; Simnel, who had assumed the title of Edward VI., made a scullion in the royal kitchen.
	Blackheath (Kent)	1497 June 22.	Earl of Oxford; Lord Daubeney (Giles).	Lord Audley (James Touchet).	Insurgents defeated; 2,000 of them slain, and 1,500 taken prisoners.

BATTLES AND SIEGES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with France.	Off *Brittany.* N.	1512 Aug. 12.	Sir Edward Howard ...	Admiral Primauget	English victorious.
	Terouenne. S. (Artois).	1513	Siege commenced by the earl of Shrewsbury (George Talbot), and Lord Herbert (Charles Somerset); afterwards, Henry VIII. and the emperor Maximilian arrived.	Teligny, governor	Surrendered to the English (Aug. 22).
	Guinegate ("Battle of Spurs").	1513 Aug. 16.	The emperor Maximilian; Henry VIII.	Duke of Longueville.....	French, who had made an attempt to supply the besieged with provisions, were seized with a panic and fled, though greatly superior in numbers.
	Flodden (Northumberland).	1513 Sept. 9.	Earl of Surrey (Thomas Howard).	James IV.	English gained a decisive victory; James IV. and 10,000 Scots slain.
	Halydon Rigg (Roxburgh?)	1542 Aug. 26.	Sir Robert Bowes	Earl of Huntley; Lord Home.	English defeated.
	Solway Moss (between Gretna and the Esk).	1542 Nov. 25.	Sir Thomas Wharton...	Oliver Sinclair	Scots completely overthrown.
	Boulogne. S. (Picardy).	1544	Henry VIII.	.....	Surrendered to the English after a siege of two months (Sept. 14).
	Pinkie, or Musselburgh (Mid-Lothian).	1547 Sept. 10.	Duke of Somerset (Edward Seymour).	Earl of Arran.....	English gained a great victory; 10,000 of the Scots are said to have fallen.
	St. Quentin (Picardy)	1557 Aug. 10.	Philibert, duke of Savoy.	Montmorency, constable of France.	French army routed; 6,000 taken prisoners, and a large number slain.
	Calais. S. (Picardy). ...	1558	Lord Wentworth (Thomas).	Duke of Guise	English capitulated after a week's siege (Jan. 7).
	Spanish Armada. N.	1588 Jul. 21-29.	Lord Howard of Effingham (Charles).	Duke of Medina Sidonia..	Spaniards defeated in a series of combats, the most important of which was off Gravelines on the 29th. On their return, many of the vessels were wrecked, and their loss in the expedition is said to have amounted to 81 vessels and 13,500 soldiers.
	Cadiz. N.	1596 June 21.	Earl of Essex (Robert Devereux); Lord Howard of Effingham.	Duke of Medina Sidonia..	Spanish ships being attacked in the bay, nearly all were burnt by the commander to prevent their capture; two of the largest, however, were taken.
	Blackwater (Tyrone).....	1598 Aug. 14.	Sir Henry Bagnall	Earl of Tyrone	English defeated; the commander and 1,500 of his troops slain.
	Newburn (Northumberland).	1640 Aug. 28.	Lord Conway (Edward).	General Alexander Lesley.	English cavalry routed.
War with the Dutch.	Off *Dover.* N.	1652 May 19.	Admiral Blake	Admiral Van Tromp	Advantage rested with the English.
	Off *Plymouth.* N.	1652 Aug. 16.	Sir George Ayscue	Admiral De Ruyter	Indecisive.
	The Downs. N.....	1652 Sept. 28.	Admiral Blake	Admiral De Ruyter; Cornelius De Witt.	Dutch defeated and pursued by the English.
	The Downs. N.....	1652 Nov. 29.	Admiral Blake	Admiral Van Tromp	English, who were greatly inferior in number, defeated.
	Off *Portland.* N.....	1653 Feb. 18-20	Admiral Blake; Admiral Deane	Admiral Van Tromp	English gained a decisive victory. Dutch lost eleven men-of-war and thirty merchantmen; loss of men considerable on both sides.
	Off *North Foreland.* N. ...	1653 June 2, 3.	General Monk; Admiral Deane; Admiral Blake (took part the second day).	Admiral Van Tromp	English victorious. Dutch lost nineteen ships, and 1,300 men were taken prisoners: English loss very small.
	Off *Texel.* N. (North Holland).	1653 July 31.	General Monk.....	Admiral Van Tromp	English victorious: Van Tromp killed, and a large number of his men killed or wounded; 1,200 taken prisoners, and thirty ships sunk or burnt: English lost two ships, and 1,300 men killed or wounded.

BATTLES AND SIEGES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with Spain.	*Santa Cruz.* N. (Teneriffe).	1657 Apr. 20.	Admiral Blake; Captain Stayner.	.....	Spanish fleet destroyed, though protected by several forts.
	Dunkirk. S. (French Flanders).	1658	Marshal Turenne (French); General Lockhart.	Marquess of Leyden (Spanish).	Taken after a siege of about three weeks (June 17), and then given up to the English.
	The Dunes (near Dunkirk).	1658 June 4.	Marshal Turenne; General Lockhart.	Don Juan; Duke of York (afterwards James II.); Prince of Condé.	Spaniards signally defeated.
War with the Dutch.	Off *Lowestoft.* N. (Suffolk).	1665 June 3.	Duke of York (afterwards James II.); Prince Rupert; Earl of Sandwich (Edward Montague).	Admiral Opdam.....	The most glorious victory hitherto gained by the English navy. Dutch lost four admirals, 7,000 men slain or taken prisoners, and 18 ships; English lost one ship, and 700 men killed or wounded.
	Off *North Foreland.* N. ...	1666 June 1-4	Duke of Albemarle (George Monk); Prince Rupert took part on the fourth day.	Admiral De Ruyter	Dutch, whose fleet was greatly superior in number, victorious; loss very considerable on both sides.
	Off *North Foreland.* N. ...	1666 July 25.	Duke of Albemarle; Prince Rupert.	Admiral De Ruyter	English victorious; Dutch pursued to their own coasts.
	Pentland Hills (Scotland).	1666 Nov. 28.	General Dalziel	Colonel Wallace.....	Insurgent covenanters defeated.
War with the Dutch.	*Southwold Bay* or *Solebay.* N. (Suffolk).	1672 May 28.	Duke of York; Earl of Sandwich.	Admiral De Ruyter	English victorious; the engagement very obstinate and sanguinary.
	Off *the Dutch Coast.* N. ...	1673 May 28, June 4, Aug. 11.	Prince Rupert; Count d'Estrées (French).	Admiral De Ruyter	English had the advantage in the first two battles, the Dutch in the last. The French took little part in any of the engagements.
	Bothwell Bridge (Lanarkshire).	1679 June 22.	Duke of Monmouth (James, illegitimate son of Charles II.).	Hackston of Rathillet, one of the leaders.	Insurgent covenanters defeated.
	Sedgemoor (Somersetshire).	1685 July 6.	Earl of Feversham (Lewis Duras).	Duke of Monmouth (James).	Royalists victorious. Monmouth captured two days after, and executed in London (July 15).
	Sheriffmuir (Perthshire)..	1715 Nov. 13.	Duke of Argyle (John Campbell).	Earl of Mar	Indecisive, but the insurgents retreated.
	Off *Cape Passaro.* N. (Sicily).	1718 Aug. 11.	Sir George Byng	Don Antonio de Castaneta (Spanish).	English gained a decisive victory. The Spanish fleet almost destroyed.
	Gibraltar. S.	1727	Earl of Portmore (David Colyear).	Count de las Torres	Siege begun in February, but abandoned after it had lasted four months.
	Carthagena. S. (New Granada).	1741	Admiral Vernon; General Wentworth.	.....	Siege abandoned (April 24).
War with France.	Dettingen (Bavaria)	1743 June 27.	Earl of Stair (John Dalrymple); George II.	Marshal de Noailles; Duke of Grammont.	English gained a complete victory.
	Off *Toulon.* N. (Provence, France).	1744 Feb. 11.	Admiral Matthews.....	M. de Court (French); Don Joseph Navarro (Spanish).	English had the advantage.
	Fontenoy (Hainault, Belgium).	1745 May 11.	Duke of Cumberland (William, son of George II.).	Marshal de Saxe.....	Allies (English, Dutch [Austrians not present]) defeated. Their loss, 7,500; that of the French, 7,000.
	Louisburg. S. (Cape Breton).	1745	Admiral Warren	.....	Capitulated after a siege of seven weeks (June 15).
Scottish Rebellion.	Preston Pans (Haddingtonshire).	1745 Sept. 21.	Sir John Cope	Prince Charles, the Young Pretender.	Rebels gained a complete victory.
	Stirling. S.	1746	General Blakeney	Prince Charles	Siege, which was commenced early in January, abandoned at the close of the month.
	Falkirk (Stirlingshire) ...	1746 Jan. 17.	General Hawley	Prince Charles	Royalists completely routed.
	Culloden (Inverness-shire).	1746 Apr. 16.	Duke of Cumberland (William).	Prince Charles	Rebels signally defeated.

BATTLES AND SIEGES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES—*continued.*

	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
War with France.	Off *Cape Finisterre.* N. ...	1747 May 3.	Admiral Anson	Commodore de La Jonquière; M. de St. George.	English victorious, and nine vessels captured. French loss, 700; English, 500.
	Off *Belleisle.* N. (France).	1747 Oct. 14.	Admiral Hawke	M. de Letendeur	English victorious. Their loss, 200; that of the French, 800.
	St. Philip's Castle. S. (Minorca).	1756	General Blakeney	Duke de Richelieu	Siege commenced in April. English capitulated to the French after a very brave defence (July).
	Off *Minorca.* N.	1756 May 20.	Admiral Byng; Admiral West.	M. de La Galissonière ...	West fought his ships with great energy, but Byng keeping aloof at the time when the French line was broken, the French admiral was enabled to withdraw his fleet.
Seven Years' War.	MINDEN (Prussia)	1759 Aug. 1.	Prince Ferdinand	Duke de Broglie; Marshal de Contades.	Allies (English and Prussians) obtained a complete victory. French lost 8,000 men and 30 pieces of artillery.
	Off *Lagos.* N. (Portugal).	1759 Aug. 18.	Admiral Boscawen.....	M. de La Clue (French)..	English gained an important victory.
	QUEBEC	1759 Sept. 13.	General Wolfe	Marquess de Montcalm (French).	English gained a decisive victory. Wolfe and Montcalm killed; Quebec capitulated five days after.
	Quiberon Bay. N. (W. of France).	1759 Nov. 20.	Sir Edward Hawke.....	M. de Conflans	English gained a glorious victory.
	Fort of Moro. S. (The Havannah, Cuba).	1762	Earl of Albemarle (George Keppel); Sir George Pocock.	Don Luis de Velasco; Marquess de Gonzales (Spanish).	Siege begun, June 12, and the fort stormed, July 30. The Havannah itself, after a day's fire, surrendered (Aug. 13).
	Manilla. S. (Philippines).	1762	General Draper	The Archbishop of the Philippines (Spanish).	City taken by assault on the twelfth day after landing (Oct.).
Irish Rebellion.	NEW ROSS (Wexford)	1798 June 5.	General Johnson	Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey.	Rebels defeated with great loss.
	ARKLOW (Wicklow)	1798 June 9.	General Needham; Colonel Skerrett.	Father Murphy	Rebels defeated, and Murphy slain.
	VINEGAR HILL (Wexford)..	1798 June 21.	General Gerard Lake...	.....	Rebels experienced a disastrous defeat.
	CASTLEBAR (Mayo)	1798 Aug. 27.	General Lake	General Humbert (French).	English defeated by the French and Irish.
	BALLINAMUCK (Longford)..	1798 Sept. 8.	General Lake	General Humbert	Humbert and his troops surrendered after an ineffectual resistance.
War with America.	Fort Detroit. S. (On the St. Lawrence).	1812	General Brock	General Hull	Americans, nearly 2,500 in number, capitulated; besieging force about half as large (Aug. 16).
	QUEENSTOWN (S.W. shore of Lake Ontario).	1812 Oct. 13.	General Brock	General Wadsworth	Americans defeated. Their commander and 900 men taken prisoners. Brock slain.
	Between the Shannon and Chesapeake. N.	1813 June 1.	Captain Broke	Captain Lawrence	Chesapeake taken in fifteen minutes. This famous ocean duel had great moral influence.
	Lake Erie. N.	1813 Sept. 10.	Captain Barclay.....	Captain Parry.....	Americans victorious. All the British vessels taken.
	BLADENSBERG (on the Potomac).	1814 Aug. 24.	General Ross	General Winder.....	English victorious. Washington taken the same evening.
	Lake Champlain. N.	1814 Sept. 11.	Captain Downie	Captain M'Donough	Americans victorious. Their squadron much superior in strength.
	Near BALTIMORE (Maryland).	1814 Sept. 12.	General Ross; after he was wounded, Colonel Brook.	.....	English victorious. Ross mortally wounded.
	NEW ORLEANS	1815 Jan. 8.	Sir Edward Pakenham; General Gibbs.	General Jackson.....	English defeated. Pakenham and Gibbs slain; 2,000 killed, wounded, or prisoners. The Americans were very strongly entrenched.
	Algiers. Naval attack	1816 Aug. 27.	Lord Exmouth (Edward Pellew).	Dey of Algiers	The town bombarded with great effect. Nine Algerine frigates destroyed. The Dey submitted, and released more than 1,000 Christian slaves.

BATTLES AND SIEGES NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRECEDING TABLES—*continued.*

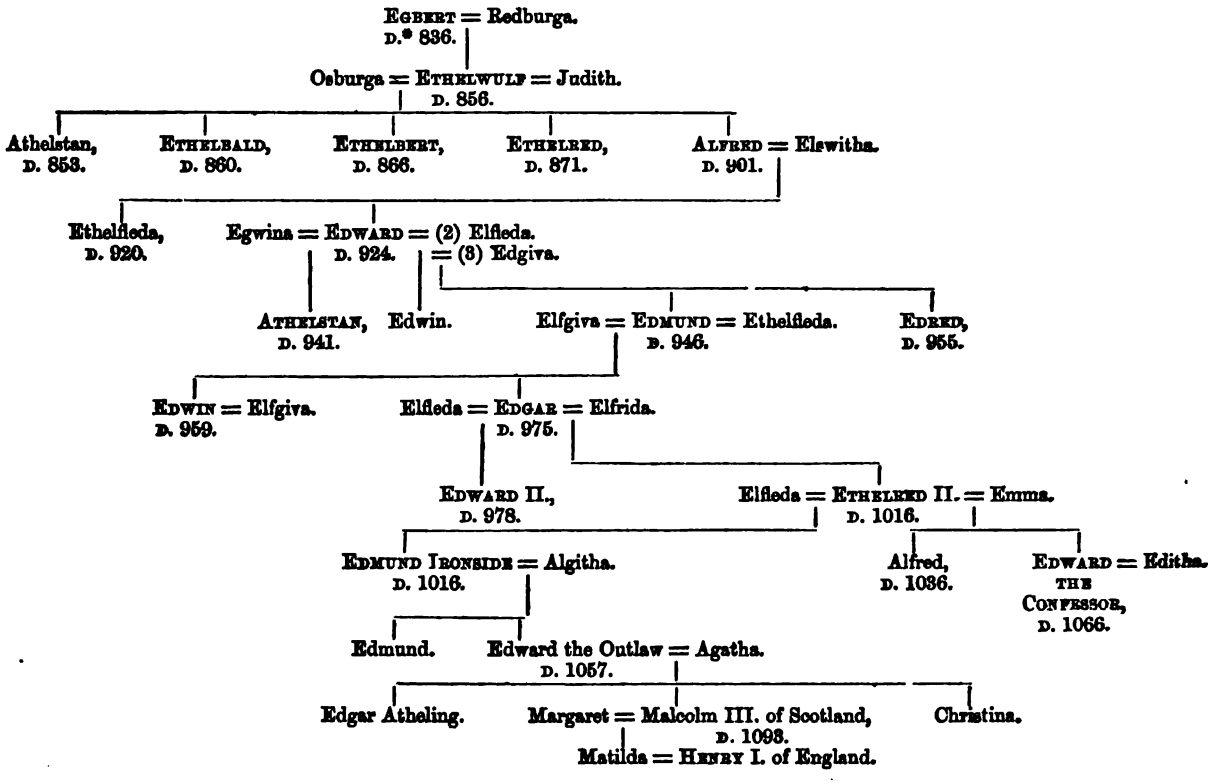
	Name.	Date.	Principal English Commander or Commanders.	Principal Commander or Commanders of opposing army.	Results.
	Navarino. N. (Greece)...	1827 Oct. 20.	Sir Edward Codrington; Admiral De Rigny (French); Admiral Heyden (Russian).	The Capitan Bey (Turkish); Moharem Bey (Egyptian).	Allies victorious: all the Ottoman ships sunk, burnt, or driven on shore, with the exception of a few of the smaller vessels.
	Acre. Naval attack	1840 Nov. 3.	Sir Robert Stopford; Admiral Charles Napier.	.....	Bombarded by the English fleet, aided by Turkish and Austrian vessels; town taken possession of the next day. Egyptian loss, 2,300 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners; loss of the allies, 60.
	Canton. S. (China)	1841	Sir Hugh Gough	.....	Forts commanding Canton carried, March 24, upon which the Chinese saved the city by a heavy ransom.
Russian War.	*Odessa.* Naval attack	1854	Admiral Dundas; Admiral Hamelin (French).	.....	Bombarded for several hours in revenge for an insult offered by the Russians in firing on a flag of truce, April 22-3.
	Bomarsund. S. (Aland Isles).	1854	Sir Charles Napier (Admiral); General Baraguay d'Hilliers.	.....	Fort, with a garrison of 2,000 Russians, surrendered after a three days' bombardment (Aug. 16).
	The ALMA (Crimea)	1854 Sept. 20.	Lord Raglan (Fitzroy James Henry Somerset); Marshal St. Arnaud.	Prince Menschikoff.....	Allies (English, French, and Turks) completely victorious, after a severe conflict.
	Sebastopol. S.	1854-5	Lord Raglan; after his death, General Simpson; he was succeeded by Sir William Codrington (English). Marshal St. Arnaud; after his death, Marshal Canrobert; he was succeeded by Marshal Pelissier (French).	Prince Menschikoff; superseded by Prince Gortchakoff.	First bombardment commenced Oct. 17; second begun April 9, and continued till the 28th; third bombardment, Sept. 5. Three days later the French took the Malakhoff, and the Russians evacuated the south side the next day (Sept. 9). Both sides experienced immense loss during the siege.
	BALACLAVA.....	1854 Oct. 25.	Lord Raglan	General Liprandi	Allies victorious. This battle celebrated for the light cavalry charge; out of 600, more than 230 fell or were taken prisoners.
	INKERMANN	1854 Nov. 5.	Lord Raglan; General Bosquet (French).	Prince Menschikoff; General Liprandi; General Dannenberg.	Allies victorious. Russians, with an immensely superior force, attempted to surprise the English army: our loss, 2,600; French loss, 1,709; that of the Russians said to have been not less than 15,000.

Name.	Date.	Between what persons or countries.	Terms.
WEDMORE (Somersetshire).	878 July.	Alfred the Great and Gothrun.	The kingdoms of Wessex and Anglia were to be separated by a line from the Thames to the Lea, along the Lea to Bedford, and along the Ouse as far as Watling Street. —(Our national history may be said to date from this peace.)
VALOGNES, or FALAISE (Normandy).	1174	Henry II. and William (the Lion) of Scotland.	William acknowledged that the crown of Scotland was held as a fief of the crown of England.
WESTMINSTER	1259 May 20.	Henry III. and Louis IX.	Henry renounced all claim to Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poitou; and Louis ceded to Henry the Limousin, Perigord, and Querci, and promised to pay the annual value of the lands held by the count and countess of Poitou in Saintonge and the Agenois; and, at the death of those princes, to transfer them to the English crown. Henry, as duke of Guienne and peer of France, promised to do homage to the French king.
BRETIGNY (near Chartres)	1360 May 8.	England and France.	Edward III. renounced his pretensions to the crown of France, and his claim to the ancient possessions of his family, Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, and Maine; but he was to hold in full sovereignty all Guienne, Gascony, Poitou, Saintonge, the Limousin, the Agenois, Calais, and the county of Ponthieu. A ransom of 3,000,000 crowns of gold was to be paid for King John within the course of six years.
TROYES (Champaigne) ...	1420 May 21.	England, France, and Burgundy.	Henry V. agreed to lay aside the title of king of France during the life of his father-in-law, Charles VI.; to govern as regent with the advice of a council of natives; to conquer the territories in the possession of the dauphin, for the benefit of his father-in-law; and to reannex Normandy to the French crown as soon as he became king. He also bound himself to settle on his bride (Catherine) the usual income of an English queen.
ARRAS (Artois).....	1435 Sept. 21.	France and Burgundy.	The duke of Burgundy renounced the English alliance; and the king of France expressed his sorrow for the murder of the duke's father, and undertook to punish the murderers; he further agreed to surrender sundry fortresses as a guarantee for the payment of 400,000 crowns, and to annex several towns to Burgundy.
PECQUIGNY (Picardy).....	1475 Aug. 29.	England and France.	Louis agreed to pay Edward 75,000 crowns in the course of the year; to settle on him an annuity of 50,000 crowns; to conclude a truce and a commercial treaty between the two countries for seven years; and to marry his eldest son to Edward's eldest daughter. It was further stipulated that Margaret of Anjou (widow of Henry VI.) should be set at liberty on payment of 50,000 crowns.
ESTAPLES (Picardy).....	1492 Nov. 3.	England and France.	By the public treaty, peace and alliance were established between the two countries; by the private treaty, Charles VIII. undertook to pay Henry VII., by half-yearly instalments of 25,000 crowns, the aggregate sum of £149,000 sterling, partly to reimburse him for his expenses in the Breton war, and partly as arrears of the pension due to Edward IV.
CRÉPY (Isle of France) ...	1544 Sept. 18.	France and Spain...	The emperor Charles, and Francis of France, agreed to forget all former injuries; to restore their several conquests; to unite their forces for the defence of Christendom against the Turks; and to cement their friendship by the marriage of Charles, the second son of Francis, with a daughter of the emperor or of his brother Ferdinand.
CATEAU-CAMBRESIS (French Flanders).	1559 April 3.	England and France.	Calais, and the other places in Picardy taken from the English, to be restored at the end of eight years, and if France failed to do this, she was to pay 500,000 crowns to England. Whether this sum was paid or not, the king of France and his successors would remain under the obligation to make the stipulated surrender.
WESTPHALIA	1648 Oct. 24.	France, Germany, and Spain.	The terms did not immediately affect England, but the treaty is regarded as extremely important, since, by it, the principle of a balance of power in Europe was first recognised.
BREDA (North Brabant, Holland).	1667 July 31.	England, France, Holland, and Denmark.	The English were confirmed in their conquests of Albany and New York, and they obtained the restoration of Antigua, Montserrat, and part of St. Christopher's. Nova Scotia was restored to France.
THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE ...	1668 Jan 23.	England, Holland, and Sweden.	The three powers agreed to constitute themselves a defensive league, and to employ all their efforts to dispose France to negotiate a peace with Spain. By a secret treaty they bound themselves, should Louis refuse, to an armed mediation between the two countries. [This league led Louis to conclude the important peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which he retained twelve fortresses on the frontiers of the Netherlands, including Tournay, Douai, and Lille (May 2, 1668).]
DOVER (secret treaty)	1670 May.	Charles II. and Louis XIV.	Charles II. bound himself to profess publicly the Roman Catholic religion; to unite his forces to those of Louis, for the purpose of destroying the power of Holland; and to employ the whole strength of England, both military and naval, in support of the rights of the Bourbons to the monarchy of Spain. Louis, on his part, engaged to pay Charles a large subsidy, and to aid him by an army should any insurrection break out in England.
NIMEGUEN (Holland)	1678 Aug. 10. Sept. 17.	France and Holland. France and Spain.	Charleroi, Oudenarde, Ghent, Ath, Courtray, and Limburg were restored to Spain; while France retained Franche Compté, and twelve fortresses on the frontiers of the Netherlands, with their territory, including Valenciennes, Cambray, Condé, Yprés, Bouchain, and St. Omer. Holland recovered all she had lost, and entered into advantageous commercial relations with France.
RYSWICK (South Holland).	1697 Sept. 20.	France, England, Spain, Holland, and the Empire.	William III. acknowledged king of England. All conquests and annexations in Catalonia and the Low Countries were to be restored to Spain, except some villages, to adjust the boundary. Lorraine was to be restored to the duke of Lorraine; and Kehl, Fribourg, Philipsburg, and Brisac, to the emperor. The latter did not sign the treaty till the 30th of October.

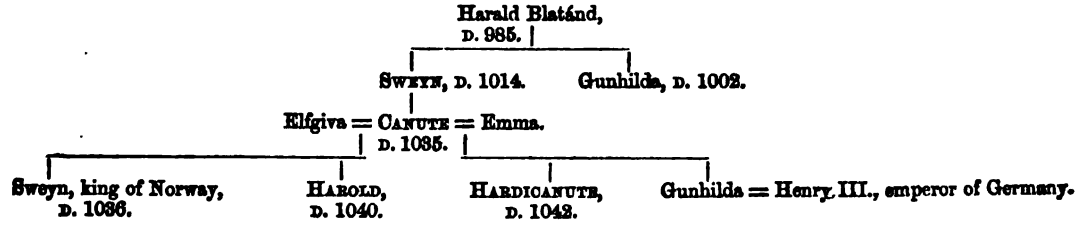
TREATIES—*continued.*

Name.	Date.	Between what countries.	Terms.
UTRECHT (Holland)	1713 Apr. 11. July 13.	England, France, and Holland. England and Spain.	The principal articles were, that Queen Anne's title and the Protestant succession in England should be acknowledged by France; that the Pretender should be removed thence; that Philip, king of Spain, should renounce all claim to the crown of France, and the dukes of Berry and Orleans to that of Spain; that the contingent succession to the crown of Spain should devolve on the duke of Savoy; that Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar, and Minorca, should be ceded to England; that the harbour of Dunkirk should be dismantled; that barriers should be respectively secured to Holland, the Empire, and Savoy, on the sides of Flanders, the Rhine, and the Alps; that Lille, Aire, Bethune, and St. Venant should be restored to France; and that Sicily should be ceded to the duke of Savoy, with the style of king. By a treaty signed the next year, Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Spanish Netherlands were ceded to the emperor.
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (Germany).	1748 Oct. 7.	England, France, Holland, Spain, and Austria.	The principal articles were, that there should be a mutual restitution of all conquests in every part of the world; that the Protestant succession in England should be guaranteed; and that the Pretender and his family should be excluded from France: that the Asiento treaty should be revived for four years; that the emperor should be acknowledged by France in his imperial dignity; and that the guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction should be renewed: that the duchy of Silesia and the county of Glatz should be guaranteed to the king of Prussia; that the duke of Modena and the republic of Genoa should be reinstated in their former territories; and that the duchies of Parma, and Guastalla, and Placentia should be assigned to the infant Don Philip and his issue, coupled with the condition of a reversion.
PARIS	1763 Feb. 10.	England, France, and Spain.	The principal articles were, that England should retain the islands of Tobago, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Grenada; that she should restore St. Lucia and other islands to France; that the latter should resign all claim to Nova Scotia, Canada, and Cape Breton, but should retain a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland, with the isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which, however, were not to be fortified; that Spain should resign the Floridas to England, and recover, in return, the conquests made in Cuba and Havannah; that the Mississippi should form the boundary between the British colonies and Louisiana; that, in Africa, England should acquire Senegal and restore Goree; that, in the East Indies, France should recover all that she had possessed at the beginning of 1749, and even Pondicherry, but that all her conquests made there since that time should be renounced; and that, in Europe, England should recover Minorca. The right of the latter to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras was admitted.
VERSAILLES (near Paris)..	1783 Sept. 3.	England, France, Spain, and America.	The principal articles were, that the independence of the United States should be acknowledged, as well as their right to participate in the Newfoundland fisheries; that England should recover Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, and should cede to France, St. Lucia and Tobago; that, in Africa, England should yield the river Senegal and its dependencies, and the island of Goree, but should retain the river Gambia and Fort James; that Chandernagore, Pondicherry, and Mahé, in the East Indies, should be restored to France; that England should cede Minorca and the Floridas to Spain; and that the former should have the unmolested right of cutting logwood in a district of which the boundaries were to be fixed. By a treaty, the preliminaries of which were signed, Sept. 2, 1783, peaceable relations were re-established between England and Holland, on the basis of mutual restitution, excepting that Negapatam was to be ceded to the former.
AMIENS (Picardy)	1802 Mar. 27.	England, France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.	The principal articles were, that England should restore to France, and her allies, all the conquests she had made, except Ceylon, ceded by the Batavian Republic, and Trinidad, by Spain; that Malta should revert to the Knights of St. John, and that the forces of his Britannic Majesty should evacuate the island and its dependencies within three months of the exchange of the ratification, or sooner if it could be done; that France should recognize the Republic of the Seven Islands; and that the Ottoman dominions should be preserved in their integrity.
PARIS	1814 May 30.	England, Russia, Prussia, and France.	The chief articles were, that France should be reduced to its original limits, as they stood in January, 1792, with certain small cessions and additions, for the sake of more clearly defining its frontiers; that she should, however, retain Avignon and the country of Venaisin; that Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy should be severally independent; that Malta and its dependencies should be ceded to England in perpetuity; that England should restore all the colonies taken from France and her allies during the war, excepting Tobago, St. Lucia, and the Isle of France; that France should be permitted to form commercial establishments in the East Indies, but not to keep troops there, except for purposes of police; and that she should have the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
PARIS	1815 Nov. 20.	England, Russia, Prussia, and France.	The principal articles were, that the French frontier should be restored to the state in which it stood in 1790; that the northern and eastern frontier of France, with eighteen fortresses, should be occupied, at the cost of France, for at least three years, by an allied army of 150,000 men; and that 700,000,000 francs (£28,000,000) should be paid, at fixed times, to the allies for the expenses of the war.

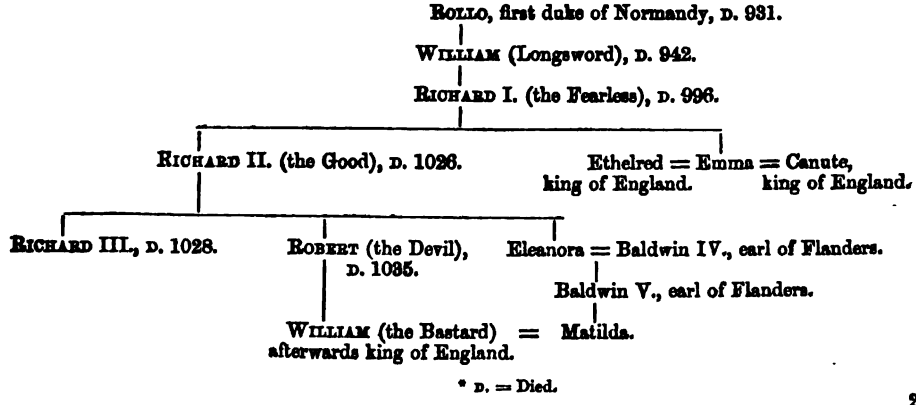
I.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS.


Egbert = Redburga. d.* 836.
Osburga = Ethelwulf = Judith. d. 856.
Athelstan, d. 853.
Ethelbald, d. 860.
Ethelbert, d. 866.
Ethelred, d. 871.
Alfred = Elswitha. d. 901.
Ethelfleda, d. 920.
Egwina
Edward = (2) Elfleda. d. 924. = (3) Edgiva.
Athelstan, d. 941.
Edwin.
Elfgiva = Edmund = Ethelfleda. d. 946.
Edred, d. 955.
Edwin = Elfgiva. d. 959.
Elfleda = Edgar = Elfrida. d. 975.
Edward II., d. 978.
Elfleda = Ethelred II. = Emma. d. 1016.
Edmund Ironside = Algitha. d. 1016.
Alfred, d. 1036.
Edward = Editha. the Confessor, d. 1066.
Edmund.
Edward the Outlaw = Agatha. d. 1057.
Edgar Atheling.
Margaret = Malcolm III. of Scotland, d. 1093.
Christina.
Matilda = Henry I. of England.

II.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ANGLO-DANISH KINGS.

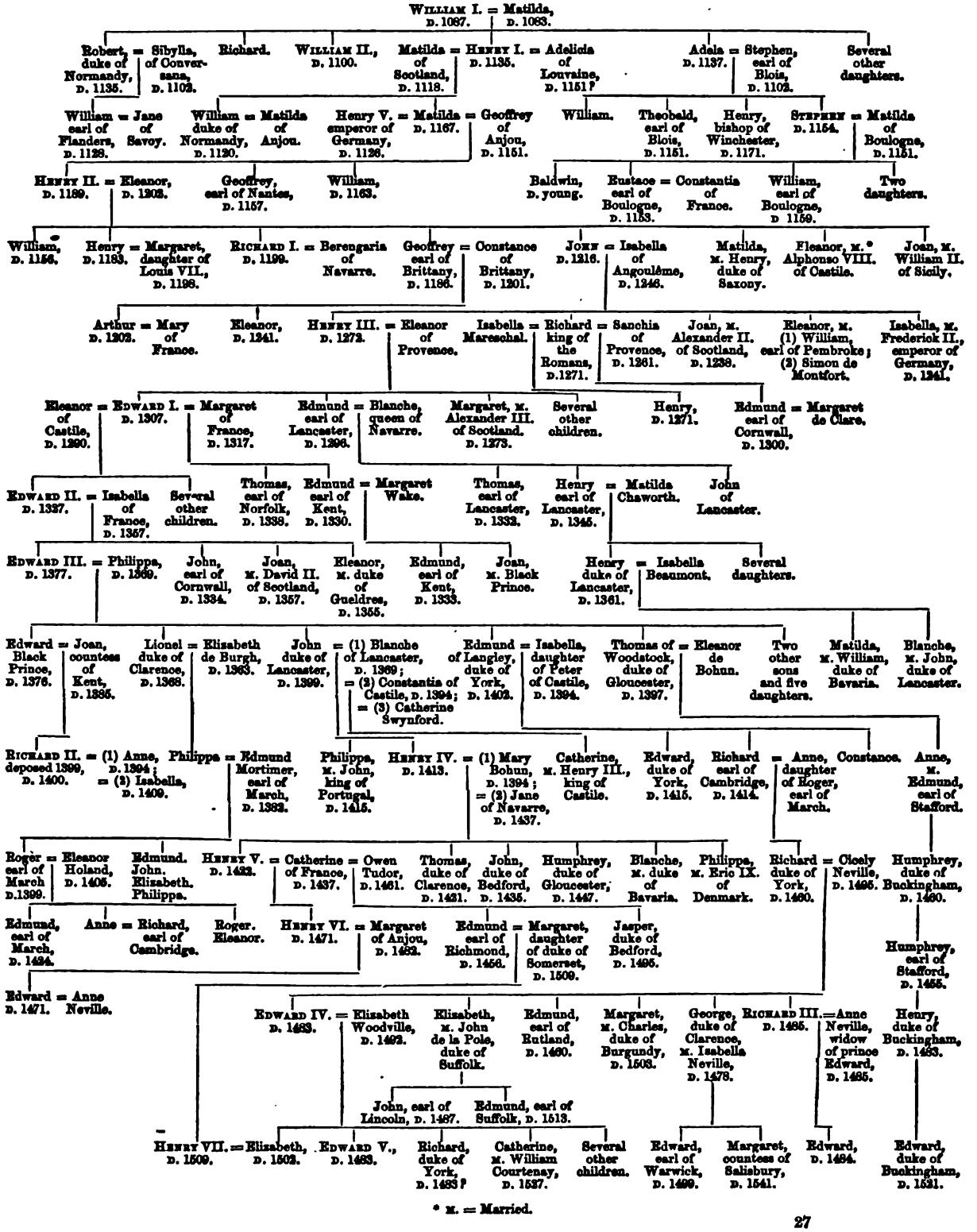

Harald Blatand, d. 985.
Sweyn, d. 1014.
Gunhilda, d. 1002.
Elfgiva = Canute = Emma. d. 1035.
Sweyn, king of Norway, d. 1036.
Harold, d. 1040.
Hardicanute, d. 1042.
Gunhilda = Henry III., emperor of Germany.

III.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DUKES OF NORMANDY.


Rollo, first duke of Normandy, d. 931.
William (Longsword), d. 942.
Richard I. (the Fearless), d. 996.
Richard II. (the Good), d. 1026.
Ethelred = Emma = Canute, king of England. king of England.
Richard III., d. 1028.
Robert (the Devil), d. 1035.
Eleanora = Baldwin IV., earl of Flanders.
Baldwin V., earl of Flanders.
William (the Bastard) afterwards king of England. = Matilda.

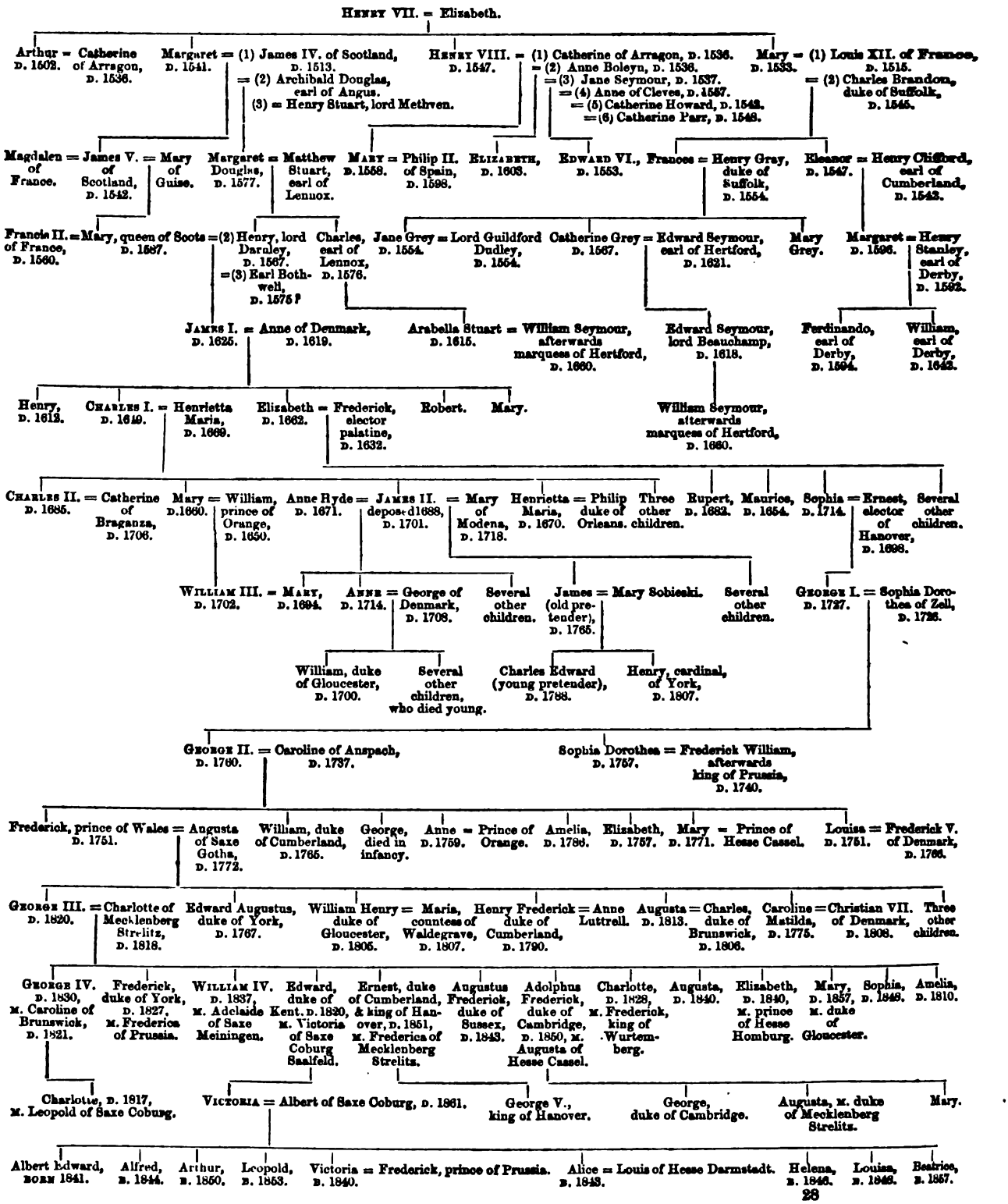
* d. = Died.

IV.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND FROM WILLIAM I. TO HENRY VII.

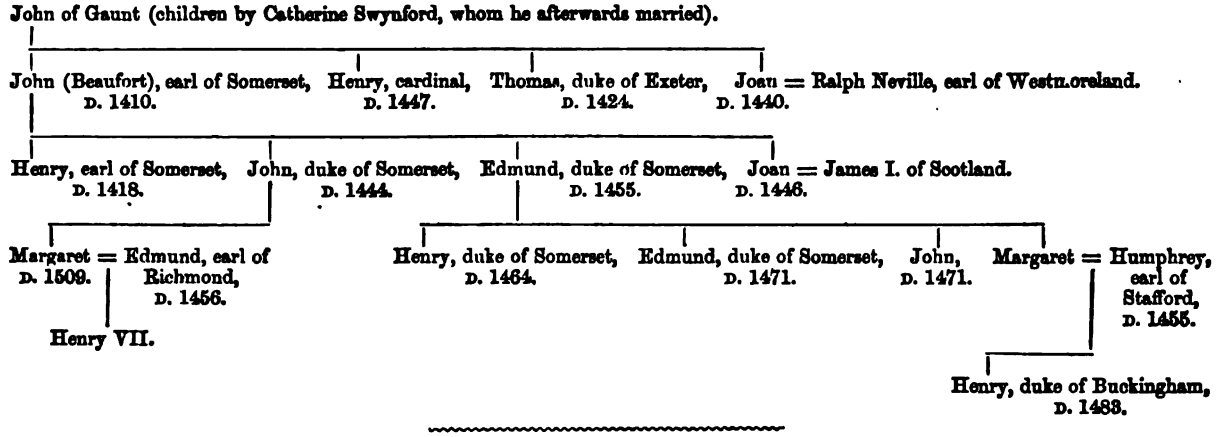

William I. = Matilda, D. 1087. D. 1083.
Robert, duke of Normandy, D. 1135. = Sibylla, of Conversana, D. 1103.
Richard.
William II., D. 1100.
Matilda of Scotland, D. 1118. = Henry I. D. 1135. = Adelicia of Louvaine, D. 1151?
Adela D. 1137. = Stephen, earl of Blois, D. 1102.
Several other daughters.
William earl of Flanders, D. 1128. = Jane of Savoy.
William duke of Normandy, D. 1120. = Matilda of Anjou.
Henry V. emperor of Germany, D. 1126. = Matilda D. 1167.
Geoffrey of Anjou, D. 1151.
William.
Theobald, earl of Blois, D. 1151.
Henry, bishop of Winchester, D. 1171.
Stephen D. 1154. = Matilda of Boulogne, D. 1151.
Henry II. D. 1189. = Eleanor, D. 1203.
Geoffrey, earl of Nantes, D. 1157.
William, D. 1163.
Baldwin, D. young.
Eustace earl of Boulogne, D. 1153. = Constantia of France.
William, earl of Boulogne, D 1159.
Two daughters.
William, D. 1156.
Henry D. 1183. = Margaret, daughter of Louis VII., D. 1198.
Richard I. D. 1199. = Berengaria of Navarre.
Geoffrey earl of Brittany, D. 1186. = Constance of Brittany, D. 1201.
John D. 1216. = Isabella of Angoulême, D. 1246.
Matilda, M. Henry, duke of Saxony.
Eleanor, M.* Alphonso VIII. of Castile.
Joan, M. William II. of Sicily.
Arthur D. 1203. = Mary of France.
Eleanor, D. 1241.
Henry III. D. 1272. = Eleanor of Provence.
Isabella Mareschal. = Richard king of the Romans, D. 1271. = Sanchia of Provence, D. 1261.
Joan, M. Alexander II. of Scotland, D. 1238.
Eleanor, M. (1) William, earl of Pembroke; (2) Simon de Montfort.
Isabella, M. Frederick II., emperor of Germany, D. 1241.
Eleanor of Castile, D. 1290. = Edward I. D. 1307. = Margaret of France, D. 1317.
Edmund earl of Lancaster, D. 1296. = Blanche, queen of Navarre.
Margaret, M. Alexander III. of Scotland. D. 1273.
Several other children.
Henry, D. 1271.
Edmund earl of Cornwall, D. 1300. = Margaret de Clare.
Edward II. D. 1327. = Isabella of France, D. 1357.
Several other children.
Thomas, earl of Norfolk, D. 1338.
Edmund earl of Kent, D. 1330. = Margaret Wake.
Thomas, earl of Lancaster, D. 1322.
Henry earl of Lancaster, D. 1345. = Matilda Chaworth.
John of Lancaster.
Edward III. D. 1377. = Philippa, D. 1369.
John, earl of Cornwall, D. 1334.
Joan, M. David II. of Scotland, D. 1357.
Eleanor, M. duke of Gueldres, D. 1355.
Edmund, earl of Kent, D. 1333.
Joan, M. Black Prince.
Henry duke of Lancaster, D. 1361. = Isabella Beaumont.
Several daughters.
Edward Black Prince, D. 1376. = Joan, countess of Kent, D. 1385.
Lionel duke of Clarence, D. 1368. = Elizabeth de Burgh, D. 1363.
John duke of Lancaster, D. 1399. = (1) Blanche of Lancaster, D. 1369; = (2) Constantia of Castile, D. 1394; = (3) Catherine Swynford.
Edmund of Langley, duke of York, D. 1402. = Isabella, daughter of Peter of Castile, D. 1394.
Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, D. 1397. = Eleanor de Bohun.
Two other sons and five daughters.
Matilda, M. William, duke of Bavaria.
Blanche, M. John, duke of Lancaster.
Richard II. deposed 1399, D. 1400. = (1) Anne, D. 1394; = (2) Isabella, D. 1409.
Philippa = Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, D. 1382.
Philippa, M. John, king of Portugal, D. 1415.
Henry IV. D. 1413. = (1) Mary Bohun, D. 1394; = (2) Jane of Navarre, D. 1437.
Catherine, M. Henry III., king of Castile.
Edward, duke of York, D. 1415.
Richard earl of Cambridge, D. 1414. = Anne, daughter of Roger, earl of March.
Constance.
Anne, M. Edmund, earl of Stafford.
Roger earl of March D.1399. = Eleanor Holand, D. 1405.
Edmund. John. Elizabeth. Philippa.
Henry V. D. 1422. = Catherine of France, D. 1437. = Owen Tudor, D. 1461.
Thomas, duke of Clarence, D. 1421.
John, duke of Bedford, D. 1435.
Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, D. 1447.
Blanche, M. duke of Bavaria.
Philippa, M. Eric IX. of Denmark.
Richard duke of York, D. 1460. = Cicely Neville, D. 1495.
Humphrey, duke of Buckingham, D. 1460.
Edmund, earl of March, D. 1424.
Anne = Richard, earl of Cambridge.
Roger. Eleanor.
Henry VI. D. 1471. = Margaret of Anjou, D. 1482.
Edmund earl of Richmond, D. 1456. = Margaret, daughter of duke of Somerset, D. 1509.
Jasper, duke of Bedford, D. 1496.
Humphrey, earl of Stafford, D. 1455.
Edward D. 1471. = Anne Neville.
Edward IV. D. 1483. = Elizabeth Woodville, D. 1492.
Elizabeth, M. John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk.
Edmund, earl of Rutland, D. 1460.
Margaret, M. Charles, duke of Burgundy, D. 1503.
George, duke of Clarence, M. Isabella Neville, D. 1478.
Richard III. D. 1485. = Anne Neville, widow of prince Edward, D. 1485.
Henry, duke of Buckingham, D. 1483.
John, earl of Lincoln, D. 1487.
Edmund, earl of Suffolk, D. 1513.
Henry VII. D. 1509. = Elizabeth, D. 1502.
Edward V., D. 1483.
Richard, duke of York, D. 1483?
Catherine, M. William Courtenay, D. 1527.
Several other children.
Edward, earl of Warwick, D. 1499.
Margaret, countess of Salisbury, D. 1541.
Edward, D. 1484.
Edward, duke of Buckingham, D. 1521.

* M. = Married.

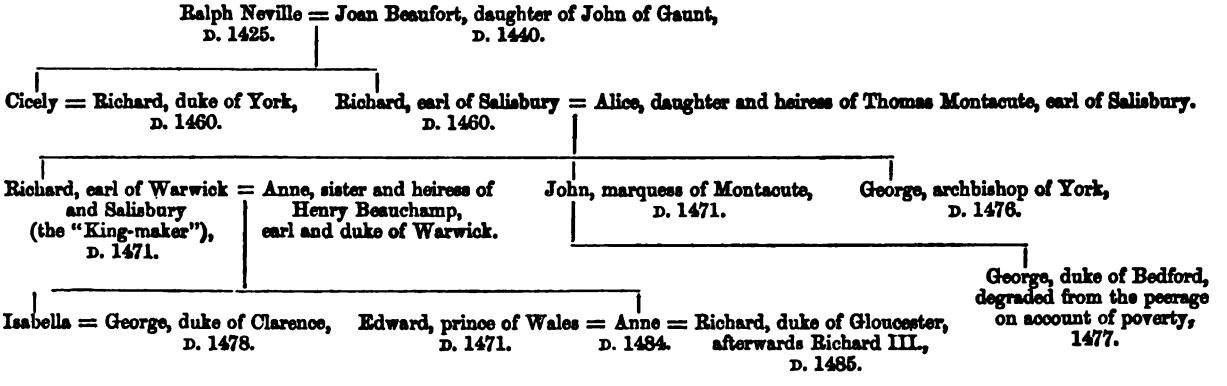
V.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, FROM HENRY VII. TO QUEEN VICTORIA.


HENRY VII. = Elizabeth.
Arthur = Catherine of Arragon, D. 1502. D. 1536.
Margaret D. 1541. = (1) James IV. of Scotland, D. 1513. = (2) Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus. (3) = Henry Stuart, lord Methven.
HENRY VIII. = (1) Catherine of Arragon, D. 1536. = (2) Anne Boleyn, D. 1536. = (3) Jane Seymour, D. 1537. = (4) Anne of Cleves, D. 1557. = (5) Catherine Howard, D. 1542. = (6) Catherine Parr, D. 1548. D. 1547.
Mary = (1) Louis XII. of France, D. 1515. D. 1533. = (2) Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, D. 1545.
Magdalen = James V. of France. = Mary of Scotland, D. 1542. Mary of Guise.
Margaret = Matthew Douglas, Stuart, D. 1577. earl of Lennox.
MARY = Philip II. D. 1558. of Spain, D. 1598.
ELIZABETH, D. 1603.
EDWARD VI., D. 1553.
Frances = Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, D. 1554.
Eleanor = Henry Clifford, D. 1547. earl of Cumberland, D. 1542.
Francis II. = Mary, queen of Scots = (2) Henry, lord Darnley, D. 1567. = (3) Earl Bothwell, D. 1575? of France, D. 1560. D. 1587.
Charles, earl of Lennox, D. 1576.
Jane Grey = Lord Guildford Dudley, D. 1554. D. 1554.
Catherine Grey = Edward Seymour, earl of Hertford, D. 1567. D. 1621.
Mary Grey.
Margaret = Henry Stanley, earl of Derby, D. 1596. D. 1562.
JAMES I. = Anne of Denmark, D. 1625. D. 1619.
Arabella Stuart = William Seymour, afterwards marquess of Hertford, D. 1660. D. 1615.
Edward Seymour, lord Beauchamp, D. 1618.
Ferdinando, earl of Derby, D. 1594.
William, earl of Derby, D. 1642.
Henry, D. 1612.
CHARLES I. = Henrietta Maria, D. 1669. D. 1649.
Elizabeth = Frederick, elector palatine, D. 1632. D. 1662.
Robert.
Mary.
William Seymour, afterwards marquess of Hertford, D. 1660.
CHARLES II. = Catherine of Braganza, D. 1706. D. 1685.
Mary = William, prince of Orange, D. 1650. D. 1660.
Anne Hyde = JAMES II. deposed 1688, D. 1701. D. 1671.
Mary of Modena, D. 1718.
Henrietta = Philip duke of Maria, D. 1670. Orleans.
Three other children.
Rupert, D. 1682.
Maurice, D. 1654.
Sophia = Ernest, elector of Hanover, D. 1714. D. 1698.
Several other children.
WILLIAM III. = MARY, D. 1702. D. 1694.
ANNE = George of Denmark, D. 1714. D. 1708.
Several other children.
James = Mary Sobieski. (old pretender), D. 1765.
Several other children.
GEORGE I. = Sophia Dorothea of Zell, D. 1727. D. 1726.
William, duke of Gloucester, D. 1700.
Several other children, who died young.
Charles Edward (young pretender), D. 1788.
Henry, cardinal, of York, D. 1807.
GEORGE II. = Caroline of Anspach, D. 1760. D. 1737.
Sophia Dorothea = Frederick William, afterwards king of Prussia, D. 1757. D. 1740.
Frederick, prince of Wales = Augusta of Saxe Gotha, D. 1751. D. 1772.
William, duke of Cumberland, D. 1765.
George, died in infancy.
Anne = Prince of Orange. D. 1759.
Amelia, D. 1786.
Elizabeth, D. 1757.
Mary = Prince of Hesse Cassel. D. 1771.
Louisa = Frederick V. of Denmark, D. 1751. D. 1766.
GEORGE III. = Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz, D. 1818. D. 1820.
Edward Augustus, duke of York, D. 1767.
William Henry = Maria, duke of countess of Gloucester, Waldegrave, D. 1805. D. 1807.
Henry Frederick = Anne duke of Luttrell. Cumberland, D. 1790.
Augusta = Charles, duke of D. 1813. Brunswick, D. 1806.
Caroline = Christian VII. Matilda, of Denmark, D. 1775. D. 1808.
Three other children.
GEORGE IV. D. 1830, M. Caroline of Brunswick, D. 1821.
Frederick, duke of York, D. 1827, M. Frederica of Prussia.
WILLIAM IV. D. 1837, M. Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen.
Edward, duke of Kent. D. 1820, M. Victoria of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld.
Ernest, duke of Cumberland, & king of Hanover, D. 1851, M. Frederica of Mecklenberg Strelitz.
Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex, D. 1843.
Adolphus Frederick, duke of Cambridge, D. 1850, M. Augusta of Hesse Cassel.
Charlotte, D. 1828, M. Frederick, king of Wurtemberg.
Augusta, D. 1840.
Elizabeth, D. 1840, M. prince of Hesse Homburg.
Mary, D. 1857, M. duke of Gloucester.
Sophia, D. 1848.
Amelia, D. 1810.
Charlotte, D. 1817, M. Leopold of Saxe Cobusg.
VICTORIA = Albert of Saxe Coburg, D. 1861.
George V., king of Hanover.
George, duke of Cambridge.
Augusta, M. duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz.
Mary.
Albert Edward, BORN 1841.
Alfred, B. 1844.
Arthur, B. 1850.
Leopold, B. 1853.
Victoria = Frederick, prince of Prussia. B. 1840.
Alice = Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. B. 1843.
Helena, B. 1846.
Louisa, B. 1848.
Beatrice, B. 1857.

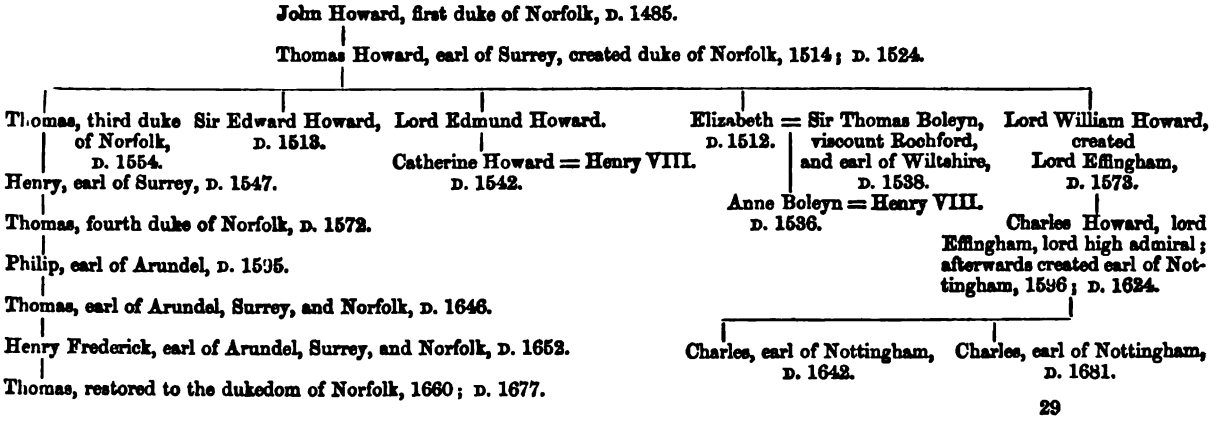
VI.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE BEAUFORT FAMILY.


John of Gaunt (children by Catherine Swynford, whom he afterwards married).
John (Beaufort), earl of Somerset, D. 1410.
Henry, cardinal, D. 1447.
Thomas, duke of Exeter, D. 1424.
Joan = Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland. D. 1440.
Henry, earl of Somerset, D. 1418.
John, duke of Somerset, D. 1444.
Edmund, duke of Somerset, D. 1455.
Joan = James I. of Scotland. D. 1446.
Margaret = Edmund, earl of Richmond, D. 1456. D. 1509.
Henry VII.
Henry, duke of Somerset, D. 1464.
Edmund, duke of Somerset, D. 1471.
John, D. 1471.
Margaret = Humphrey, earl of Stafford, D. 1455.
Henry, duke of Buckingham, D. 1483.

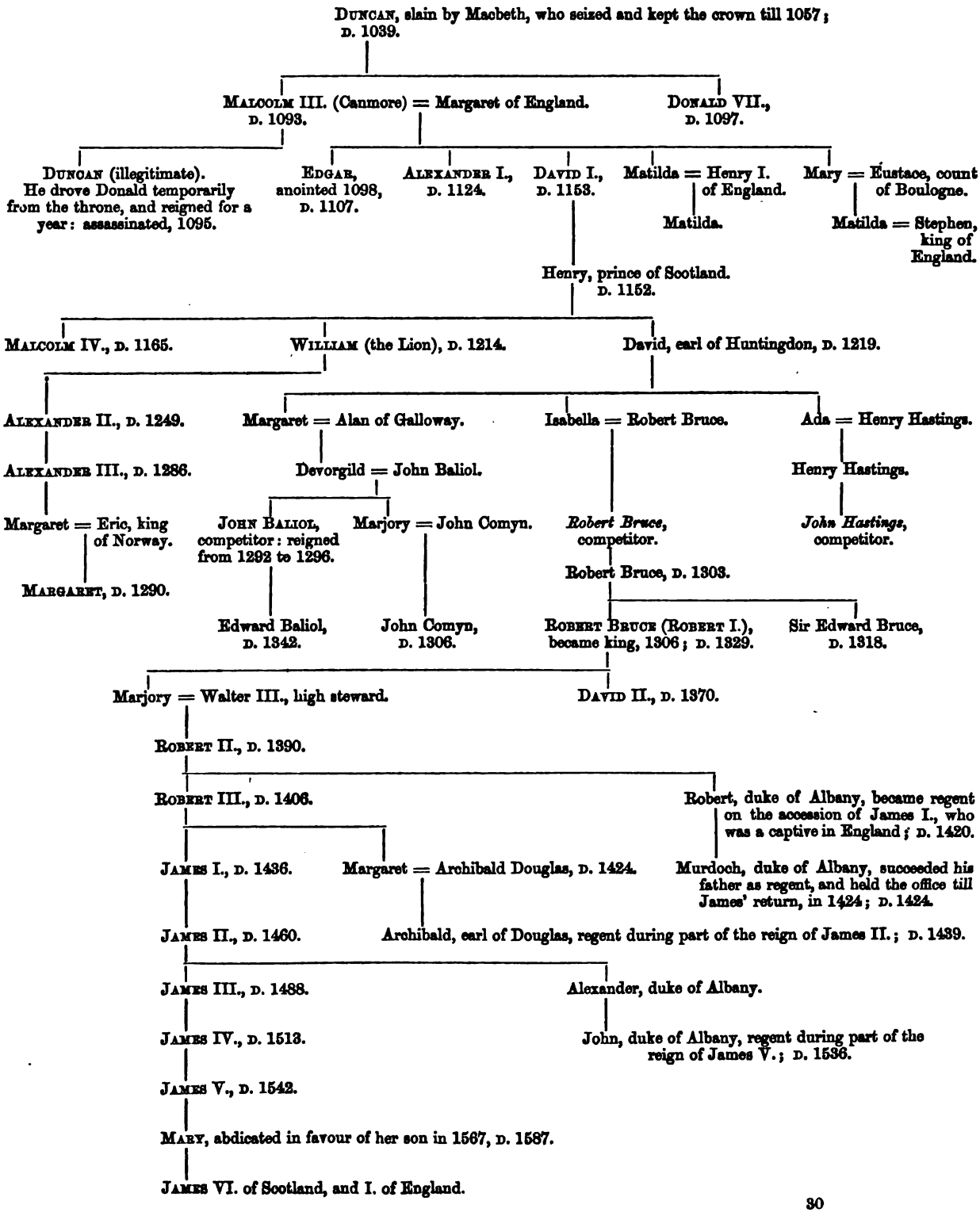
VII.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE NEVILLE FAMILY.


Ralph Neville = Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt, D. 1425. D. 1440.
Cicely = Richard, duke of York, D. 1460.
Richard, earl of Salisbury = Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Montacute, earl of Salisbury. D. 1460.
Richard, earl of Warwick and Salisbury (the "King-maker"), D. 1471.
Anne, sister and heiress of Henry Beauchamp, earl and duke of Warwick.
John, marquess of Montacute, D. 1471.
George, archbishop of York, D. 1476.
George, duke of Bedford, degraded from the peerage on account of poverty, 1477.
Isabella = George, duke of Clarence, D. 1478.
Edward, prince of Wales = Anne = Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., D. 1471. D. 1484. D. 1485.

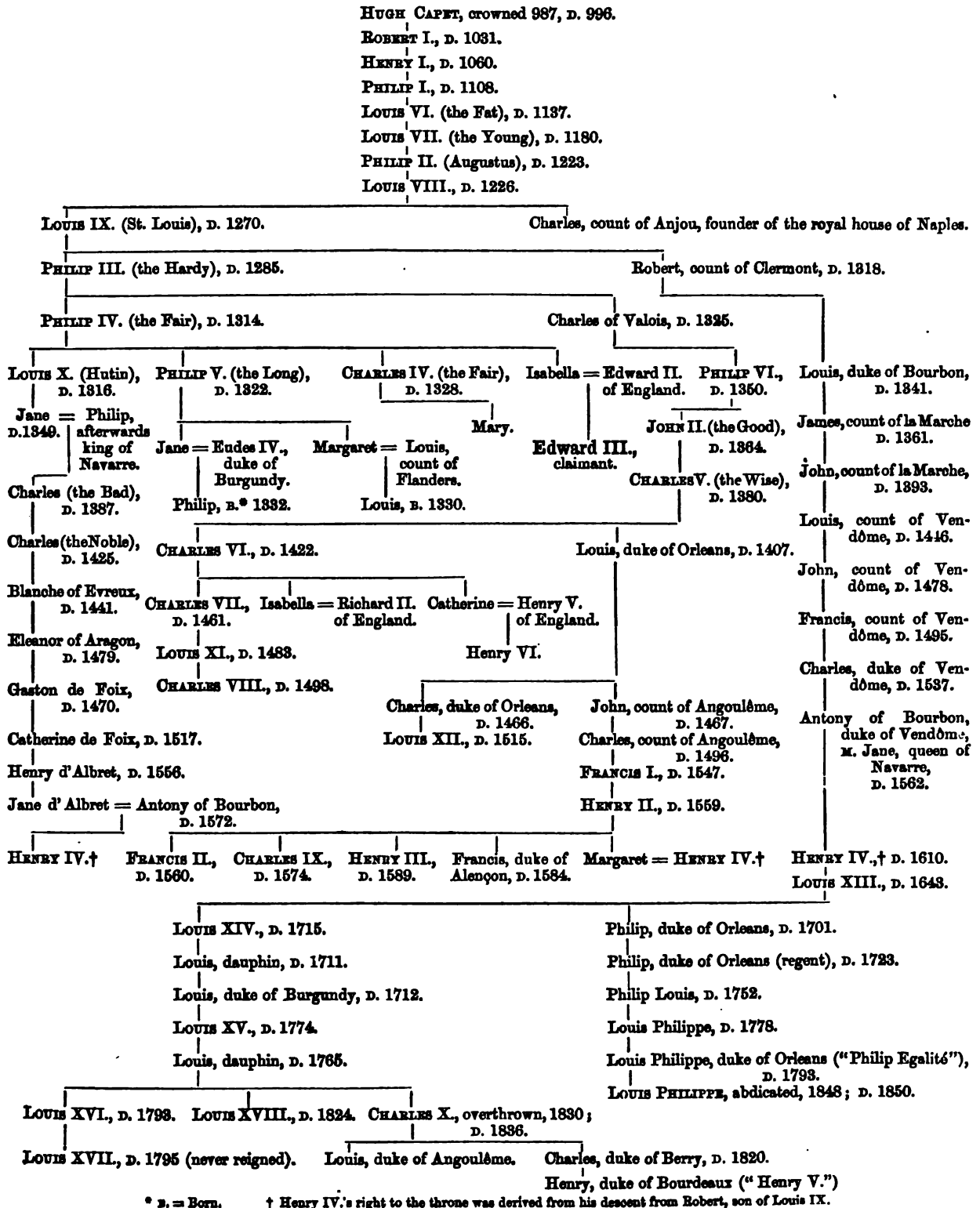
VIII.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE HOWARD FAMILY.


John Howard, first duke of Norfolk, D. 1485.
Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, created duke of Norfolk, 1514; D. 1524.
Thomas, third duke of Norfolk, D. 1554.
Henry, earl of Surrey, D. 1547.
Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk, D. 1572.
Philip, earl of Arundel, D. 1595.
Thomas, earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, D. 1646.
Henry Frederick, earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, D. 1652.
Thomas, restored to the dukedom of Norfolk, 1660; D. 1677.
Sir Edward Howard, D. 1513.
Lord Edmund Howard.
Catherine Howard = Henry VIII. D. 1542.
Elizabeth = Sir Thomas Boleyn, viscount Rochford, and earl of Wiltshire, D. 1512. D. 1538.
Anne Boleyn = Henry VIII. D. 1536.
Lord William Howard, created Lord Effingham, D. 1573.
Charles Howard, lord Effingham, lord high admiral; afterwards created earl of Nottingham, 1596; D. 1624.
Charles, earl of Nottingham, D. 1642.
Charles, earl of Nottingham, D. 1681.

IX.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND FROM DUNCAN TO JAMES VI.


Duncan, slain by Macbeth, who seized and kept the crown till 1057; d. 1039.
Malcolm III. (Canmore) = Margaret of England. d. 1093.
Donald VII., d. 1097.
Duncan (illegitimate). He drove Donald temporarily from the throne, and reigned for a year: assassinated, 1095.
Edgar, anointed 1098, d. 1107.
Alexander I., d. 1124.
David I., d. 1153.
Matilda = Henry I. of England.
Matilda.
Mary = Eustace, count of Boulogne.
Matilda = Stephen, king of England.
Henry, prince of Scotland. d. 1152.
Malcolm IV., d. 1165.
William (the Lion), d. 1214.
David, earl of Huntingdon, d. 1219.
Alexander II., d. 1249.
Alexander III., d. 1286.
Margaret = Eric, king of Norway.
Margaret, d. 1290.
Margaret = Alan of Galloway.
Devorgild = John Baliol.
John Baliol, competitor: reigned from 1292 to 1296.
Edward Baliol, d. 1342.
Marjory = John Comyn.
John Comyn, d. 1306.
Isabella = Robert Bruce.
Robert Bruce, competitor.
Robert Bruce, d. 1303.
Robert Bruce (Robert I.), became king, 1306; d. 1329.
Sir Edward Bruce, d. 1318.
Ada = Henry Hastings.
Henry Hastings.
John Hastings, competitor.
Marjory = Walter III., high steward.
David II., d. 1370.
Robert II., d. 1390.
Robert III., d. 1406.
James I., d. 1436.
Margaret = Archibald Douglas, d. 1424.
James II., d. 1460.
Archibald, earl of Douglas, regent during part of the reign of James II.; d. 1439.
James III., d. 1488.
James IV., d. 1513.
James V., d. 1542.
Mary, abdicated in favour of her son in 1567, d. 1587.
James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England.
Robert, duke of Albany, became regent on the accession of James I., who was a captive in England; d. 1420.
Murdoch, duke of Albany, succeeded his father as regent, and held the office till James' return, in 1424; d. 1424.
Alexander, duke of Albany.
John, duke of Albany, regent during part of the reign of James V.; d. 1536.

X.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE, FROM THE ACCESSION OF HUGH CAPET TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.


Hugh Capet, crowned 987, d. 996.
Robert I., d. 1031.
Henry I., d. 1060.
Philip I., d. 1108.
Louis VI. (the Fat), d. 1137.
Louis VII. (the Young), d. 1180.
Philip II. (Augustus), d. 1223.
Louis VIII., d. 1226.
Louis IX. (St. Louis), d. 1270.
Charles, count of Anjou, founder of the royal house of Naples.
Philip III. (the Hardy), d. 1285.
Robert, count of Clermont, d. 1318.
Philip IV. (the Fair), d. 1314.
Charles of Valois, d. 1325.
Louis X. (Hutin), d. 1316.
Philip V. (the Long), d. 1322.
Charles IV. (the Fair), d. 1328.
Isabella = Edward II. of England.
Philip VI., d. 1350.
Louis, duke of Bourbon, d. 1341.
Jane = Philip, d. 1349. afterwards king of Navarre.
Jane = Eudes IV., duke of Burgundy.
Margaret = Louis, count of Flanders.
Mary.
Edward III., claimant.
John II. (the Good), d. 1364.
James, count of la Marche d. 1361.
Charles (the Bad), d. 1387.
Philip, b.* 1332.
Louis, b. 1330.
Charles V. (the Wise), d. 1380.
John, count of la Marche, d. 1393.
Charles (the Noble), d. 1425.
Charles VI., d. 1422.
Louis, duke of Orleans, d. 1407.
Louis, count of Vendôme, d. 1446.
Blanche of Evreux, d. 1441.
Charles VII., d. 1461.
Isabella = Richard II. of England.
Catherine = Henry V. of England.
John, count of Vendôme, d. 1478.
Eleanor of Aragon, d. 1479.
Louis XI., d. 1483.
Henry VI.
Francis, count of Vendôme, d. 1495.
Gaston de Foix, d. 1470.
Charles VIII., d. 1498.
Charles, duke of Orleans, d. 1466.
John, count of Angoulême, d. 1467.
Charles, duke of Vendôme, d. 1537.
Catherine de Foix, d. 1517.
Louis XII., d. 1515.
Charles, count of Angoulême, d. 1496.
Antony of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, m. Jane, queen of Navarre, d. 1562.
Henry d'Albret, d. 1556.
Francis I., d. 1547.
Jane d' Albret = Antony of Bourbon, d. 1572.
Henry II., d. 1559.
Henry IV.†
Francis II., d. 1560.
Charles IX., d. 1574.
Henry III., d. 1589.
Francis, duke of Alençon, d. 1584.
Margaret = Henry IV.†
Henry IV.,† d. 1610.
Louis XIII., d. 1643.
Louis XIV., d. 1715.
Philip, duke of Orleans, d. 1701.
Louis, dauphin, d. 1711.
Philip, duke of Orleans (regent), d. 1723.
Louis, duke of Burgundy, d. 1712.
Philip Louis, d. 1752.
Louis XV., d. 1774.
Louis Philippe, d. 1778.
Louis, dauphin, d. 1765.
Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans ("Philip Egalité"), d. 1793.
Louis Philippe, abdicated, 1848; d. 1850.
Louis XVI., d. 1793.
Louis XVIII., d. 1824.
Charles X., overthrown, 1830; d. 1836.
Louis XVII., d. 1795 (never reigned).
Louis, duke of Angoulême.
Charles, duke of Berry, d. 1820.
Henry, duke of Bourdeaux ("Henry V.")

* b. = Born. † Henry IV.'s right to the throne was derived from his descent from Robert, son of Louis IX.

XI.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE TO SHOW THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF EDWARD III. AND PHILIP OF VALOIS TO THE CROWN OF FRANCE.

Philip III. (the Hardy), D. 1285.

- Philip IV. (the Fair), D. 1314.
  - Louis X. (Hutin), D. 1316.
    - Jane, Queen of Navarre.
  - Philip V. (the Long), D. 1322.
  - Charles IV. (the Fair), D. 1328.
  - Isabella = Edward II.
    - Edward III.
- Charles of Valois, D. 1325.
  - Philip of Valois (Philip VI.)

XII.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE TO SHOW THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE CLAIMANTS TO THE SPANISH SUCCESSION AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, D. 1555. = Philip, archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian I., emperor, D. 1506.

- Charles I. of Spain and V. of Germany, abdicated, 1555; D. 1558.
  - Philip II., D. 1598.
    - Philip III., D. 1621.
      - Anne D. 1660. = Louis XIII. of France, D. 1643.
        - Louis XIV. D. 1715. = Maria Theresa, D. 1683.
          - Louis, dauphin, D. 1711.
            - Louis, duke of Burgundy, D. 1712.
            - Philip, duke of Anjou, afterwards V. of Spain, D. 1746.
      - Isabella of France D. 1644. = Philip IV., D. 1665 = Anne Maria of Austria, D. 1696.
        - Charles II., D. 1700.
        - Margaret Theresa D. 1673. = Leopold D. 1705. = Leonora, D. 1720.
          - Maria Antoinette D. 1694. = Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, D. 1726.
            - Joseph Ferdinand, D. 1699.
          - Joseph, D. 1711.
          - Charles, took the title of Charles III. of Spain, D. 1741.
- Ferdinand I., D. 1564.
  - Maximilian II., D. 1576.
  - Charles, D. 1590.
    - Ferdinand II., D. 1637.
      - Maria Anne = Ferdinand III., D. 1658.

XIII.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Louis Philippe, D. 1850.

- Ferdinand, duc d'Orleans, D. 1842.
  - Louis Philippe, comte de Paris.
  - Robert, duc de Chartres.
- Louis Charles, duc de Nemours.
  - Louis, comte d'Eu.
  - Ferdinand, duc d'Alençon.
- François, prince de Joinville.
  - Pierre, duc de Penthièvre.
- Antoine, duc de Montpensier, M. Maria Louisa, infanta of Spain.
  - Ferdinand.
- Henri, duc d'Aumale.
  - Louis Philippe, prince de Condé.
  - François, duc de Guise.

XIV.—GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE NAPOLEON FAMILY.

Carlo Bonaparte, D. 1785 = Letitia Ramolini, D. 1836.

- Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples, and afterwards of Spain, D. 1844.
- Napoleon I., D. 1821.
  - Napoleon II., king of Rome, D. 1832.
- Lucien, prince of Canino, D. 1840.
- Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, D. 1846.
  - Napoleon III.
    - Napoleon Eugène Louis Joseph, prince imperial.
- Caroline D. 1839. = Joachim Murat, king of Naples, D. 1815.
  - Napoleon Achille Murat, D. 1847.
  - Lucien Murat.
- Jerôme, king of Westphalia, D. 1860.
  - Jerôme Napoleon, D. 1847.
  - Napoleon Joseph, M. Clotilda Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy.